

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## COURT DISSOLVES AMERICAN SUGAR AFTER 12 YEARS

Former Trust Meanwhile Had Voluntarily Given Up Control of Subsidiaries

NEW YORK, May 9.—Federal Judge Rogers, Hough and Manton today filed a dissolution order against the American Sugar Refining Company and other corporate and individual defendants in the Government's Sherman law suit begun 12 years ago.

During the 12-year wait, caused in large part by a decision to await rulings of the United States Supreme Court in the steel and harvester trust cases, the defendant corporations in the sugar trust case have "abandoned their combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce, and to monopolize the business of manufacturing and dealing in refined sugar," said the decree.

The judges, sitting as an expediting court, held, however, that at the time testimony in the case was heard enough of the allegations in the Government petition were proved to entitle it to a dissolution order.

The companies named in the petition were the American Sugar Refining Company, the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, the Great Western Sugar Company of Chicago and the Michigan Sugar Company of Detroit.

It was held by the court that evidence taken in 1910, when the petition of dissolution was asked by the Government, showed that at that time the American Sugar Refining Company owned voting control in all of the companies named. Since then, however, the parent company, voluntarily, has given up that control and now owns no more than small minorities and has no membership on the directorship of the companies.

The decree signed today was with the consent of the sugar companies' attorneys. It was brought to the federal court here as an expediting measure, and confirmed the voluntary dissolution agreement reached after conferences with the Government attorneys.

### Judge Denies Dismissal

#### Motion in Cement Cases

NEW YORK, May 9.—Federal Judge Knox today denied a motion of counsel for the alleged cement trust for dismissal of testimony alleging violation of the Sherman law under which 19 companies and 44 individuals are being tried.

His statement's motion to dismiss the second count of the indictment, however, which charges the defendants with entering into a contract to restrain trade and curtail production. It was on this count that the case against the Cement Manufacturers Association was built by the Government.

The remaining count, which charges conspiracy to fix prices, has been dismissed by testimony to warrant the submission to the jury except in the case of the Allentown Portland Cement Company. Judge Knox held. He said he would direct a verdict in favor of that company.

Taking of testimony on the conspiracy count then was resumed.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMBERS SEEK TO EXCLUDE ORIENTALS

Debate in Canadian House of Commons on the Question of the Big Influx of Japanese

OTTAWA, May 9 (Special).—Asian immigration formed the entire bill of fare of the Canadian House of Commons yesterday. The debate was precipitated by the resolution of W. McQuarrie, M. P., for New Westminster, which provided "that in the opinion of this House the immigration of oriental aliens and their rapid multiplication is becoming a serious menace in the living conditions, particularly on the Pacific coast and to the future of the country, and the Government should take immediate action with a view to securing the exclusion of future immigration of this type."

The motion was initially backed by practically every British Columbia member, irrespective of party leanings, the chief argument advanced being that the orientals were impossible of assimilation, that they were a menace to white labor; and that generally speaking they were a highly undesirable class of aliens as immigrants.

Amendment Moved

Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior and Immigration, rose and moved that the word "exclusion" in the resolution be amended to the words "effective restriction."

T. A. Cresser, leader of the Progressives, supported the amendment on international grounds, giving voice also to the suspicion that local political considerations had been partly responsible for the motion.

The amendment was put to a vote on a straight division and carried by 126 to 36 or by a majority of 94.

British Columbia members, regardless of party, were all in accord as to what should be done and as to conditions making necessary action which would exclude further oriental immigration. All of them spoke of the indifference with which the east regards the question of the oriental invasion of Canada. Backed by official statistics they quoted figures of oriental population growth in British Columbia which showed that the white people are being quickly ejected from control of many large industries such as fisheries, lumbering, fruit farming and market gardening besides a large part of the retail business.

Every British Columbia member expressed fears as to the future and appealed to the east to assist them in keeping the Pacific province a "white man's country."

## King Feisal Refuses To Sign British Terms

By The Associated Press

BAGHDAD, May 9. KING FEISAL has refused to sign the terms presented to him by the British High Commissioner, which were intended to prohibit demonstrations in favor of abolishing the British mandate over Mesopotamia. In addition, he has decreed the organization of a Constitutional Assembly, which is intended to have final say in the management of the country's affairs, both internal and external.

"Mesopotamia's relations with other countries," said a proclamation by the King, "will from now on be based on such principles as those upon which all independent states are established. We Arabs hate to submit to any foreign authority. We formerly hated the Turks, and we are not going to accept another bondage now."

## WU ARMY MENACED BY RISING IN HONAN

New Revolt Does Not Promise Well for Consolidation of Gen. Wu Pei-fu's Authority

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9.—General Wu Pei-fu continues to clear up the wreckage of General Chang Tso-li's army, which is littered along 200 miles of railway from Peking to the Great Wall. His moderation in victory has produced an excellent impression, but the rising reported in Honan, in his rear, small though it is at present, does not promise well for a consolidation of his authority, which is an essential preliminary to the restoration of order in China as a whole.

Japanese statesmen affect to believe that China is breaking up and that the present fighting is only the beginning of greater disturbances, which will culminate, as in 1900, in a general anti-foreign movement. Conditions then, however, were different from today, in that the attempt to get rid of the always hated foreigner has been tried out pretty completely meanwhile and has failed. There remains the traditional antagonism between the North and the South which, however, is balanced largely by the Chinese respect for authority and unwillingness to undertake military service.

It all comes back, therefore, to the question of whether General Wu Pei-fu is strong enough to keep the personal ambitions of the various viceroys in check. General Wu has no great reputation, but at Peking he is so much more an influential personage in the eyes of China than as the mere ruler of an outlying province which he hitherto has been that it does not follow he will prove unequal to the task before him. Much depends upon the amount of financial help he receives from outside and more upon the extent to which he can postpone a levy of unpopular taxes. These are not easily reconciled conditions, but they profoundly affect the position.

## ENTENTE MENACED BY GENOA EVENTS IS FRENCH OPINION

Everybody Said to Feel Facts of Incident Speak for Themselves—France Disturbed

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 9.—A sensation has been caused in France, as well as in England, by the statement of The Times that Mr. Lloyd George threatened the breaking of the entente and by Mr. Lloyd George's denunciation of The Times. Without entering into an examination of the merits of the particular matter, it is certain everybody in France feels that in reality a menace to the entente is held out by the facts themselves.

For many days before this specific remark was attributed to Mr. Lloyd George, the French newspapers discussed the possibility of a definite breach, and English papers known to be inspired by the Government have flatly affirmed that the Entente could not survive failure of the Conference. These English texts have been freely quoted here and so firmly rooted is the belief that a new alignment of European powers is inevitable, if Mr. Lloyd George's policy as represented, for example by Mr. Garlin, prevails, that it is felt to be somewhat irrelevant whether certain language was actually used in certain circumstances.

### French Policy Obstructive

The whole trend of events is making for a shattering of the entente, and whether one considers the French or British policy right, no European observer can fail to regret profoundly the cleavage between England and France. This, indeed, is the dominant fact in European relations. Against even passive resistance of France the British schemes of reconstruction can make little headway and active hostility may result in political and economic confusion far exceeding that now existing. Therefore reasonable Frenchmen, whatever their views about Germany and Russia, are greatly disturbed at the undoubted possibility of a fresh grouping of powers.

That Raymond Poincaré has not been helpful, that French policy has been obstructive, can hardly be denied, but it is precisely the belief that France is threatened with isolation that forces her into a still more uncompromising position. The onlooker, who endeavors to remain impartial, is obliged to consider the problem of Franco-British relations the central problem and regret everything which tends to separate still further the countries which should be the pillars of the new Europe.

### A Severe Blow

That is why some mistake seems to have been made in not seeking the confidence and cooperation of France before the Genoa Conference and even at the expense of delay to have obtained assurances of French support before hastening a conference, which undoubtedly has dealt a severe blow at the Entente.

The importance of this point is fully realized here. No one desired a rupture, except a few extremists who regard England as a check on their policy. Even those most opposed to Mr. Lloyd George's plans deprecate the loud calls in many British newspapers for a denunciation of the entente, in order to bring France to her senses. This is emphatically not the way to bring France to sense. It only

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## Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou in Animated Conversation



Crisis Has Followed Crisis in the Economic Conference in Genoa. The Latest Was Produced When the London Times Published a Report That the British Prime Minister Had Threatened the Head of the French Delegation With Ending the Anglo-French Entente. The Authenticity of the Report Was Later Denied by Both Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou

## JUGO-SLAV DISPUTE BEFORE PREMIER

Mr. Lloyd George Tells Delegates He Is Sure Mutual Goodwill Will Solve Difficulties

By Special Cable

ROME, May 9.—Yesterday morning Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, summoned the Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates in order to get detailed information of the negotiations. After affirming his impartial intervention in the conflict, he said he felt sure that mutual goodwill would speedily solve the difficulties. He declared he was unable to find time to examine personally all the problems suggested at the meeting of the Italian, Jugo-Slav and British experts which he had held in the afternoon previous in order to discuss thoroughly the judicial, economic and political viewpoints of the question.

Mr. Lloyd George urged the experts to arrive at a conclusion in thinking of the Italian and Jugo-Slav viewpoints as being no longer opposites. A crowded meeting was held yesterday in Fiume. The president, after emphasizing the necessity of a union of the parties, which had not obtained as a majority of the members of the Assembly had refused to return to Fiume, urged the formation of a government composed of uncompromised persons in order to safeguard the city's interest. Fiume's prosperity he said was endangered by the divergences dividing Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The latter, after opposing Fiume's annexation to Italy and wishing to form a port emporium for the hinterland, now opposes the restoring of Fiume's railway communications with the interior. The meeting approved an order of the day asking for a dissolution of the Assembly and the summoning of new elections.

## RUMORS CIRCULATE AS M. VENIZELOS ARRIVES IN PARIS

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 9.—Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Prime Minister of Greece, has arrived in Paris and the usual rumors that he intends to resume political life are in circulation. There appears no justification for most of the statements made concerning him. Although the noted Greek statesman arrived after midnight, there was a considerable number of friends to greet him and his wife.

Questioned about his stay in America he said that he was merely a private person.

"But the French press, Monsieur le Ministre, declares that you are again taking up political affairs. You issued a denial. Is it yet time to deny that denial?" he was asked.

M. Venizelos replied: "I repeat that at the moment I travel as a simple citizen."

## Attitude at Genoa Toward Russia in Line With Policies of America

By The Associated Press

Washington, D. C., May 9

A DISCUSSION of the Russian problem as it is affected by the negotiations at Genoa occupied most of today's session of the Cabinet. It developed an opinion that the attitude of the allied governments toward the Soviet régime had shaped up at Genoa in virtual agreement with the policies of the United States.

After the Cabinet meeting, it was said by Administration officials that there had been general agreement among the Cabinet members that the work now proceeding at Genoa was going forward largely along lines which had previously been laid down by the State Department.

By the same Administration spokesman a hope was expressed that the solution of the whole problem, which could be endorsed by this Administration, might be reached at Genoa. It was added that should the Conference fail, the United States would have to go ahead independently in adjusting its relation with Russia.

It was reiterated that the basic considerations which had been set forth as conditions for resumption of relations with Russia remained unchanged.

## ENGINEERS AWAIT REPORT OF INQUIRY

Result of Investigation Into Dispute Expected Soon

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9.—The engineering dispute continues. Most of the federated engineering firms were able to carry on yesterday, but the unions claim generally that very few men have accepted the individual contracts offered them by the employers. Both sides, meanwhile, are awaiting the issue of the report of the public inquiry which is expected this week.

Speaking at the National Chamber of Trade conference at Margate yesterday, Viscount Burnham deplored the absence of a spirit of compromise. He blamed neither side, but thought the system which had been adopted in this case of public inquiry unsuitable for settlement of a dispute of this kind, as it encouraged playing to the gallery. The bitterness of the tone of the statements made by Sir Allan Smith for the employers and by Mr. Brownlie, for the engineering workers, lends force to this criticism, each side having found it necessary to enter into political arguments in support of its case, whereas the dispute, concerning as it does the relative claims of Capital and Labor, should really be economic only. It is this political aspect of the matter which is delaying settlement at present.

In his recent address to the London Association of Foremen Engineers, Austin Hopkinson, whose sympathy with labor is well known, pointed out that whatever might be the faults of employers, much of the trouble was due to the workers having been encouraged by visionary leadership to expect the impossible. He saw, however, a "growing movement among the men themselves to get rid of an absurd and useless political spirit."

It is to this change rather than to the exhaustion of union funds that employers are now looking for a termination of the dispute. The argument applies to both sides, but the bitterness which has been raised cannot postpone a settlement indefinitely.

### PRINCE COMPLETES VISIT

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, May 9 (By The Associated Press).—The Prince of Wales today completed his official visit to Japan and sailed for Manila on the battle cruiser Renown. The British heir-apparent had been in Japan four weeks.

## MOROCCAN REBELS' RETREAT CUT OFF

Spanish Forces Surround Town and Hem in Raisuli—Enemy Morale Affected

By The Associated Press

MADRID, May 9.—Tazerut has been surrounded, cutting off the retreat of the bandit Raisuli, according to an official statement outlining the latest Spanish operations in Morocco.

The enemy morale is said to have been greatly affected by yesterday's operations, in which Hamido-el-

Succan, Raisuli's principal lieutenant, and several aides were killed and another, Chief Herititi, was wounded.

Various factions of the Beni-Said tribe which were on the verge of surrender have again become hostile, for which the statement says the propaganda of Abd-el-Krim, Moroccan rebel chief, is responsible. The Moroccan leader has broadcast the report that Spain is being obliged to repatriate her soldiers because of the economic state of the country, and assures his forces they will triumph if they can hold out another month.



Map shows Tazerut which the Spanish troops have surrounded in their campaign against the rebel tribes in Morocco

Negotiations Would Be Continued

In the meanwhile it is well to examine the alternative. If my informant whom I have mentioned above is correct when he declares that the French will not accept any Russian demand for further explanations—and these are most justifiable in view of the absence of French and Belgian signatures from the memorandum—it means in plain language that France is determined to bring about a rupture on this issue.

Undoubtedly the other 30 nations assembled here would continue the negotiations, but the consequences of the

## RUSSIA IS UNABLE TO NEGOTIATE LOAN WITH GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Lloyd George Makes This Point Quite Clear—Money Will Affect Soviet Attitude

By Special Cable

GENOA, May 9.—One of the most interesting features of the present moment at the Economic Conference is a declaration made yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. He states positively that no direct government loan to Russia is possible, neither will any private loan backed by the Government be negotiated. Consequently it will be recognized that money, the one thing that the Bolsheviks want, together with their inability to obtain the same, will considerably affect their attitude toward the memorandum.

It is considered probable that the reply may arrive today, in which case two or three days will be necessary for its examination and for private conversations before the matter comes up before the sub-committee.

"Louis Barthou won't eat his words. He has precise instructions from his Government to withdraw if the Russian reply isn't satisfactory."

This was the comment of one of the best known European statesmen on the message I sent to The Christian Science Monitor last night. This personality is well acquainted with the inside workings of the Genoa machine. He is confident of there being three parties to the Anglo-Franco-Russian controversy. He has labored incessantly to bring about an accord. He has now given up all hope of a general agreement and has resigned himself to a rupture of Anglo-French relations, which it may be said would react most unfavorably upon his own country. He is now busy working out plans to meet the new situation which has been precipitated.

Thus, when one looks back over the labors of the fourth week of the Conference, there is little worth talking about, save a break in the Allied front caused by the dispute over the Russian memorandum. There has, it is true, been a plenary session to accept the reports of the financial and transport commissions—the one establishing an excellent code of theoretical propositions and the other laying down doctrines which are severely objected to by the signatory powers.

Economic Platitudes

But these economic platitudes avail nothing unless a political foundation of peace can be established, and in this connection the fate of the Conference hangs by a slender hair. The alleged statements by Mr. Lloyd George to M. Barthou, which were printed in the London Times yesterday morning, brought the British Prime Minister unexpectedly to the Anglo-American press gathering yesterday evening. I have never seen the Prime Minister in a more serious mood during the five years of a fairly frequent intercourse, and it was evident that even his almost incurable optimism had received a severe shock.

But his first business was to deal with The Times, which journal had had more of its statements officially contradicted of late than is pleasant for any newspaper. Mr. Lloyd George described the statements attributed to him as a pure and a very wicked invention. He had been through the process verbal of the conversations with M. Barthou and he found nothing therein to justify even remotely the suggestions made in The Times, to which he gave a complete denial. I may add that French sources agree that there is no foundation for the story and they share in the annoyance which is manifested in British circles.

### A Regrettable Sideshow

There let us hope that the matter will be allowed to rest, for it is an unpleasant affair. The action of certain London journals in making the Conference a vehicle for the carrying on of a personal vendetta against the British Prime Minister has provoked consequences of the most untoward description and which has provided one of the most regrettable side-shows of the Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long conversation with the Bolshevik delegates yesterday, but he professes himself unable to indicate the nature of their reply to the memorandum. Nevertheless, it is believed that he knows more than he cares to admit, and it was perfectly clear to see from his remarks that he does not expect the categorical "yes" or "no" demanded by Mr. Barthou. Rather was he careful to insist that the reply must be judged on its merits. He said there would obviously be a discussion on the details, but in his view, the reply turned upon its bonafides. Thus, if the Russians indicated an honest desire to clear ground, he will regard it as a basis for discussion and he thought that France would stay "if the answer was substantially correct." That is one viewpoint, it is an optimistic viewpoint and one to which we must resolutely cling until events prove it to be unjustified. The next few days will settle the matter one way or the other.

Undoubtedly the other 30 nations assembled here would continue the negotiations, but the consequences of the



withdrawal of France, who is now tied to Belgium chariot wheels, cannot be estimated in terms of Russia.

To all intents and purposes the French have chosen to go their own way in connection with the withdrawal from the Russian negotiations, and Raymond Poincaré's Barle-Duc speech becomes clear.

There are only two policies in Europe. Mr. Lloyd George stands for one and M. Poincaré for the other. Under normal circumstances a split would have come long ago but for the fact that British statesmanship clung resolutely to the passion-ridden Entente for two reasons. The first is because it desired peace and regarded Anglo-French solidarity and the most favorable foundation on which to build it and it hoped, almost against hope, that France would eventually come round to its way of thinking. The second reason had for its motive the fear that France, if left alone would take the law into her own hands and make confusion worse confounded.

#### France's Cherished Project

Thus if France splits the Conference on Russia and decides to impose her own sanctions against Germany after May 31, the die is cast. No one can stop her from occupying the Ruhr Valley or, if she desires to go further, in carrying out her cherished project of seizing the left bank of the Rhine. There is a large body of public opinion in France which profoundly regrets the armistice which absolutely distrusts anything but brute force and which, realizing that in a few years hence the opportunity will be gone forever, wants to smash Germany while the smashing is good.

This may be an extreme view, but since it is possible to be the outcome of the position of isolation into which France is steering, it is necessary to state it plainly. That every effort is being made to avoid such a repercussion goes without saying, and at the time of writing I am still hopeful that wiser counsels will prevail. That M. Barthou is more difficult to handle since his return from Paris is obvious, but the unparalleled powers of mediation of the British Prime Minister are being constantly brought to bear on the French and the Russians alike (the Germans are also pressing the Russians to return a sufficiently favorable answer) so that a refusal to continue the negotiations may be regarded as almost criminal.

#### Formula Sought Regarding Restoration of Foreign Property in Russia

GENOA, May 9 (By The Associated Press)—English and Italian delegates to the Economic Conference met today with members of the Russian delegation and began working out a new formula concerning the restoration of foreign property in Russia, said an announcement this afternoon by the French delegation.

The announcement said it was hoped to devise a new clause in the Russian memorandum which would satisfy Belgium and therefore France.

Genoa today was eagerly awaiting the Soviet reply to the Economic Conference's memorandum on the Russian question, with the fate of the Conference hanging largely upon the tone of the Russian response.

If the reply is essentially conciliatory, it is argued, the French and the Belgians will have difficulty in maintaining their opposition to the memorandum, but if it should prove highly non-conciliatory, Mr. Lloyd George's position will become largely untenable and the Conference will be in danger of immediate disruption.

The Russian delegation this morning summoned a large staff of typists, who began copying the response, which it was expected would be delivered before the day was over.

George Tchitcherine, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and his associates insist that the reply is conciliatory, but the Soviet conception of a conciliatory attitude, it is felt, may differ radically from what the French or even the British would characterize by this term.

**Russians Oppose First Clause**

The Russians, it is forecast, will be firm in their opposition to the first clause of the allied memorandum, which forbids their agitation against changes in the present territorial boundaries and insists that they shall suppress all attempts in their territory to assist revolutionary movements in other states.

Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor; Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Foreign Minister, and other members of the German delegation display activity today in an effort to induce the Russians to give the memorandum from the Allies such an answer as would not justify France and Belgium withdrawing from the Conference. Such a withdrawal, the Germans argued, would only serve the interests of Russia's enemies.

**May Be Delayed**

During the afternoon some doubt developed whether the Russian reply would be forthcoming today. It was reported in one quarter that delivery of the document had been postponed by the Russians until tomorrow.

M. Tchitcherine this afternoon addressed a note to Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, asking whether the French Government had yet approved of the memorandum and if not what governments had approved it.

The correspondent for The Evening News, of London, said he had learned that M. Tchitcherine had received wireless instructions from Moscow insisting that the Russian reply must be so framed as to avoid an immediate breaking-up of the Conference.

**Syria's Independence Claimed**

GENOA, May 9 (By The Associated Press)—Representatives of King Faisal, King of the Iraq region (Mesopotamia), presented to the Conference today a memorandum claiming the independence of Syria and Lebanon and protesting against the French occupation.

The Syrians maintain that France, under the pretext of a mandate, is trying to colonize Syria as she has done with Algeria and Tunis, and

that the same thing is being done by England in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

The memorandum declares the Syrians are quite capable of governing themselves, as they have proved in the past. The spirit of independence among the Arab population is pointed to, evidenced by the constant state of rebellion, obliging France to keep in her mandated territory an army of occupation 6000 strong.

#### No Threat to Entente, Says Mr. Lloyd George

By Special Cable

GENOA, May 9—Even the Russian memorandum was forgotten in the excitement here yesterday, caused by the London Times' version of the Barthou-Lloyd George interview Saturday and Mr. Lloyd George's reply to it. Mr. Lloyd George was quoted as having told M. Barthou that the Entente was at an end. The Times' statements appear to have been exaggerated, but it cannot be said that Mr. Lloyd George's reply created a good impression. Indeed, the whole incident has created the most painful impression and unfortunately is likely to have further consequences, but possibly it has been useful in preventing a break between the British and the French.

Meanwhile a solution of crisis appears no nearer, for a Belgian delegate assured The Christian Science Monitor representative that Belgium would not consider Article 7 of the memorandum, however hard Louis Barthou searched for acceptable formula, since formulas could not alter the truth and the truth was that the Bolsheviks desired to nationalize property and the Belgians did not desire it.

France must stand by Belgium and it is inconceivable Mr. Lloyd George can continue to negotiate if the French and the Belgians retire. Everything points to the solution which has already been suggested, namely, postponement of the Conference for several months until both extremes show more readiness to compromise.

#### Hints From United States

The chief European delegations here have been given unmistakable hints by the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, that the United States Government maintains its consistent standpoint regarding any private or general arrangements for commercial and industrial privileges in Russia, and that no such arrangements can be recognized by the United States, says Henry Wickham Stead, editor of the Times, in a dispatch to his paper.

He adds that whatever agreement has been or may be made must be affected by the American attitude, unless and until equality of industrial opportunity in Russia is assured on a basis and by means which the United States can recognize. The correspondent understands that minor British oil interests in South Russia have suggested to the British delegation the expediency of establishing a special petroleum council alongside the Genoa Conference, and says that, were such a council to be constituted, and were it to include the leading companies, its proceedings might, specifically, eclipse those of the main Conference.

#### Russian Oil Negotiations

As regards the Standard Oil Company, the correspondent says its distinct status in the Russian oil negotiations "certainly gives point to the support lent by the United States to the French and Belgian attitude" regarding private property in Russia, and also to the polite intimation which the leading delegations received from Mr. Child.

Genoa awoke today to another day of uncertainty, with Mr. Lloyd George optimistic that the Conference could be saved, but pessimism prevailed in most quarters.

Belgium is the center around which turns the fierce controversy over the Russian question. It is her objection to clause seven in the allied memorandum to the Russians behind which France is standing in her opposition to the memorandum. Consequently all eyes in Genoa are on Belgium and on M. Jaspars, Foreign Minister and chairman of the Belgian delegation.

**Belgium's Investments in Russia**

"The question raised by Belgium about clause seven has two aspects," M. Jaspars said. "On one side it is a question of principle concerning respect for, and protection of private property abroad. The other side concerns the economic restoration of Russia by reviving the industry of that country."

"Belgium invested 2,500,000,000 francs, gold, in Russian industry, and possessed 361 factories, including blast furnaces, glass factories, electric street railways, cloth mills, water works and electric light plants. We used to produce in Russia before the war 42 per cent of the foundry output of the entire country, 48 per cent of the steel, 75 per cent of the chemical products, 50 per cent of the glass, tableware and 30 per cent of the window glass."

"No other country is so prepared as is Belgium to restore Russia if the latter returns to the former Belgian proprietors their old possessions. Money will again pour into Russia. Belgian industrialists already have

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1,000,000,000 francs laid aside to restore their industries there.

#### Nationalization of Property

"In clause seven Belgium admitted a formula which allowed for nationalization of property in Russia on condition that its use should be granted to the old proprietors, or, when this was impossible, compensation be given them. M. Catiell, our legal expert, simply assisted in compiling clause seven on the request of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou, under the express condition that his presence there would pledge neither the Belgian delegation nor the Government to the work of the experts. M. Catiell, after the clause was drafted, brought it to me, and agreed with me that it was unacceptable to Belgium. I must recall that I compiled that section of the Cannes resolution respecting foreign property, and that all, including Mr. Lloyd George, agreed in interpreting it in the sense that the Soviet must return foreign properties except when physically impossible. Mr. Lloyd George expressed himself in the same sense in the House of Commons on April 2.

#### English Experts Approved

"My amendment to clause seven is a textual reproduction, word by word, of the section approved by the English experts in London in their report regarding foreign property in Russia. Therefore it is not I who have changed. Belgium does not wish the failure of the Conference. All her efforts here have been directed toward the success of the meeting, while everyone, including Mr. Lloyd George, has paid homage to the Belgian sincerity and peaceful spirit."

M. Jaspars denied statements printed recently in several European newspapers concerning a military and economic alliance between France and Belgium. He said the two countries concluded in 1920 a purely defensive convention, effected through the exchange of letters which provided that the convention be effective only when mutually agreed upon.

#### Belgium Kept Informed

Belgium, although not participating, is being kept in touch with these informal negotiations. The essence of the new suggestion is the insertion of a clause which would contain the general declaration that property of foreigners would not in any event be turned over to third parties by the Russian Government, thus meeting the main Belgian objection to the present document.

The French representatives this afternoon admitted that they were more optimistic than they were two days ago.

M. Pissardo, Undersecretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Vatican, arrived in Genoa today as the bearer of a memorandum from the Holy See to the Conference here.

Monsignor Pissardo was received by the Italian Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, president of the Conference, to whom he delivered the memorandum, in which the Vatican asks that in case an agreement is reached with the Russians a clause be included guaranteeing religious liberty to Roman Catholics and also the return of properties which belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.

Signor Facta said he would support the claim of the Holy See, adding he believed no other delegations also would be favorable to compliance with the Vatican's desires.

#### WAR FRAUD CASES TO BE PROSECUTED

Mr. Daugherty Declares His Action Needs No Apology

WASHINGTON, May 9—Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, in a statement prepared at the request of President Harding and transmitted by the President today to Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, and House leader, declared "the record of the Department of Justice in connection with war fraud cases calls for no apology, and none is intended."

Apparently referring to recent charges in the House of inaction in prosecution of war fraud cases, the Attorney-General asserted "the plans are laid and all cases will be energetically prosecuted." He added that "very substantial progress" had been made to date by the department despite lack of adequate facilities in men and money.

#### NEW MINISTER TO HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, May 9 (By The Associated Press)—Theodore Brentano, arrived today. He will present his credentials to Admiral Horthy, the Regent, the latter part of this week. The Hungarian press accords Mr. Brentano a cordial reception, expressing the hope he will be able to further the amicable relations between Hungary and the United States.

#### LOAD LINE RECOGNIZED

Tokyo, May 9—Charles B. Warren, the American Ambassador, has induced Japan to recognize the American Shipping Bureau's load line certificates for American vessels in Japanese ports. Since the enforcement of the new Japanese regulations, Feb. 1, American ships have been compelled to undergo Japanese survey owing to non-recognition of the bureau's certificates.

## FEDERAL ACTION IN COAL STRIKE RECOMMENDED AFTER SURVEY

Commission, With Power to Bring Operators' Books and Records Before It, Is Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the "Committee of 48," has just completed a survey of the bituminous coal fields during which he investigated working conditions, wages and other phases of the situation that have resulted in the present strike, which directly affects 700,000 employees of the mining industry and, in larger or lesser degree, the entire population of the United States, besides having ramifications that reach around the world. As a result of this survey Mr. Hopkins makes a lengthy report and offers what he considers corrective agencies.

The "Committee of 48" was organized toward the close of the year 1919, through the efforts of a group of so-called advanced thinkers, and adopted a "platform" largely in opposition to the then existing state of national affairs. The name of the committee is derived from the fact that it is composed of members resident in each of the 48 states. The "platform" favors a most comprehensive program of public ownership, race and sex equality and strongly indorses the union labor movement. Mr. Hopkins' report reads, in part, as follows:

"The attitude of the operators is affected by their ownership of mines from which coal cannot be taken cheaply, and they are seeking through artificial means to grade down the wages of labor and to scale up their prices to the consumer, so that the unproductive mines will be artificially placed on a par with those from which the coal can be extracted at a normal cost."

#### Could Regulate Prices

"With this object in view the operators have refused to agree to a national wage scale based on the cost of the entire industry, and are demanding that they make their wage agreements locally with each mine or community. If they succeed in this they will be able to arbitrarily fix the wages of labor in each locality and will break up the organized resistance of the labor union. The public will then be compelled to purchase coal at prices which the operators will be in a position to arbitrarily dictate."

"The miners live in so-called houses provided by the operators, containing from two to five rooms each. These houses are mere shacks built of thin clapboards plastered inside, but with no lights except kerosene lamps, no running water, and no heat except open grates. They are built upon uneven ground, without cellars, many of them on piles, which makes it impossible to heat them properly even though the miners burn as much as four tons of coal every six weeks."

"The shacks are from 100 feet to one-quarter of a mile distant from open tanks erected in the middle of the mining towns, from which all the water must be carried in pails. The 'day men' in the non-union mines in 1916 received slightly less than the union men, but by 1919 the increase in the cost of living and the demand for coal had resulted in reversing these figures so that the non-union miners then received \$7.80 per day against the union scale of \$7.50. Since then the non-union mines have repeatedly cut wages, so that when the strike was called on April 1, the non-union men were only receiving \$5.05, whereas the union men were still receiving \$7.50."

#### Too Few Working Days

"But it is misleading to deal with this question simply on the basis of a daily wage. The miner has to live 365 days a year. The minimum cost of living for the average family with even comparatively decent surroundings is between \$1500 and \$2000. If the miner worked every day in the year except Sundays at \$7.50 per day he would have no cause for complaint. But the fact is that the mines are shut down a good part of the time, because they work intermittently, and the union mines in a series of years have not averaged over 200 days, while the non-union mines seek to justify their lower wage by claiming that they work close to 300 days, which would produce practically the same result."

"The real difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the number of days refers to the number of days that the mine is open, and not necessarily to the number of days each miner is

employed. Furthermore the operators, even were they willing to do so, obviously cannot guarantee to the miners any specified number of days' work."

"In close connection with this question is the disputed checking system. The unions demand that the operators deduct the union dues of each miner from his monthly wages and pay it over to the union. The operators, with considerable logic, contend that there should be no obligation upon them to do the union's bookkeeping and to supply them with the snags of war in the event of a strike. But the operators have themselves established a checking system under which they deduct from the miners' wages their state, county and road taxes, the rent of the shacks, etc. The miners have offered to withdraw their demand that the operators check out their union dues, provided the operators will abolish the entire checking system, but the operators have so far refused this offer."

"At the present time neither the public nor the Government knows whether the industry is fairly capitalized. They do not know the exact cost of mining and delivering coal; they do not know what percentage of profit the coal industry is yielding."

#### Suggested Remedies

"It is fair to assume that the operators, by opening their books, can either answer these questions or furnish the information from which they may be answered. A committee should be appointed by the Government and charged with the duty of a searching investigation of the coal industry. It should be armed with authority to compel the operators to present their books and records and should utilize the information thus obtained to accomplish the following purposes:

"1. To standardize the mines on the basis of their productive capacity, and if necessary to order the closing down of all mines which by reason of their natural limitations fall below this standard;

"2. To standardize the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions which must be supplied to them in order to surround them with reasonable comforts;

"3. To standardize a basis of arriving at the overhead costs of producing the coal and delivering it at the door of the consumer; recognizing that the standardized cost of living for the miners must be the first and irreducible item of expense;

"4. To translate the latter item into a national wage scale, taking into consideration the uncertainty of employment;

"5. To ascertain and provide, through federal legislation, for the charging of a fair percentage of profit upon the actual cost price of coal;

"6. To consider the recommending of proper legislation, including necessary a seasonal grading of the freight rates that will eliminate the irregular weekly production, avoid the consequent car shortage, and establish, so far as possible, a continuity of employment."

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## WOMEN OF LABOR PARTY TO CONVENE

British Conference Will Review Year's Union Effort

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11—The national conference of Labor women, convened by the Labor Party with the co-operation of the standing joint committee of industrial women's organizations, is holding its fourth annual gathering on May 9-10 in the Town Hall, Leamington Spa.

The standing joint committee represents not only the women members of the Labor Party, but women members of the Co-operative Guild and Co-operative Union, and women connected with the trade union movement, its prime object being to look after women's interests nationally and internationally. It includes over 1,000,000 definitely organized women, representing practically every trade union which has any large proportion of women among its members, either directly, or through such national bodies as the Labor Party and Trades Union Congress; it is connected with the International Federation of Working Women, founded at Geneva last year.

#### Report to Be Made

A comprehensive report on the year's work of the Labor Party in women's interests at home and abroad will include a report on the employment of married women, and will be discussed at the afternoon session of the conference May 9. The Labor Party has definitely declared itself against any discrimination between workers on the ground of sex or marriage. It believes the present agitation is fundamentally one of economics and not of sex, the difficulties that have arisen today, being due, it is asserted, to widespread unemployment. Moreover, it deprecates any inquisition by employers into private affairs.

A report on the International Federation of Working Women will also be discussed on May 9. This federation, the object of which is to raise the living standard of workers throughout the world, was founded by the Second International Congress of Working Women, which met at Geneva in 1921. Forty-eight nations are affiliated to it.

#### Education Cuts Protested

At the morning session on May 10 the report of a special committee on motherhood and child endowment will be presented and discussed. The Labor Party holds that child maintenance should be made a direct charge upon the national income, and the conference intends to urge such readjustment of the economic structure as will secure this.

Resolution on disarmament and foreign policy, the economic restoration of Russia, education for peace, international co-operative trade, unemployment, trade boards, position of women in industry, enfranchisement of women, and so forth, are subjects on the agenda. Regarding education, it was resolved that 15 different women's sections protest against the reductions in expenditure, larger classes, and abolition of the "under sizes" from school, as recommended in the Geddes report.

Housing, too, occupies almost as much attention, this question being brought forward by seven different sections. The appalling housing conditions of the working classes of this country are universally deplored, and the Government is severely criticized for its abandonment of a national housing scheme.

#### JEWISH RELIEF IN RUSSIA

BERLIN, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—As a result of the agreement concluded between the Jewish World Relief Conference and the Soviet Government regarding relief activities in southern Russia, the conference is preparing to send a delegation into that section. The prospective members of this delegation are A. Field of the Hias, and J. Etrolkin of the World Relief Conference.

#### GENDARMERIE UNITS TO LEAVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 17—The advance party of officers and men formerly of the Royal Irish Constabulary, auxiliary forces, who have volunteered for service in the new Palestine Gendarmerie, left for Palestine a short time ago. The main contingent of 750 men and officers sailed this week. Maj.-Gen. H. H. Tudor will proceed shortly to take command of the force as director of public security.

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## ENTENTE MENACED BY GENOA EVENTS IS FRENCH OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

serves to harden her heart, stiffen her opinions and crystallize her policy in opposition to British policy.

Mr. Poincaré, in a letter to Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador in Paris, declares that Mr. Lloyd George has mistaken the real intentions of France in the Belgian incident. Nobody has forgotten the services rendered by England during the war. France was not choosing between two of her Allies. Her decision was dictated by respect for private property.

#### Statement by Mr. Chamberlain Greatly Clears the Atmosphere

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9—The Christian Science Monitor's information yesterday discounting the allegation of a breach between England and France was amply confirmed last night in the House of Commons, where Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, disclaimed anything of the kind in most definite terms.

The existing cleavage between the foreign policies of France and England has given the wreckers of all kinds, of whom there are as many in France as in England, an extraordinary opportunity. It has improved the atmosphere however by making the occasion alike for both British and French Ministers, and for the House of Commons to express the importance which it attaches to the maintenance of the Entente. It has also compelled each side to reconsider the possibility of concessions to the other, and has helped the Russians to realize the necessity from their own viewpoint of not trying the patience of Europe too much, while the fate of Genoa still hangs in the balance. Therefore the situation today is more and not less favorable for a settlement than it was.

#### HOOVER AIDE GOING ABOARD

WASHINGTON, May 9—Christian A. Herter, private secretary to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, leaves next week for Russia to make a special study of conditions in the Volga Valley area. Before returning to this country he will represent the secretary at the conference of European representatives of the department, to be held in Berlin in July.

#### MEXICO DISLIKES "24 O'CLOCK"

MEXICO CITY, May 9—Recent inauguration by the government of the continental system of telling time, by which 12 midnight becomes "24 o'clock," has not met with favor, except in a few government offices. There has been a general reversion to the old system of dividing the day into two parts of 12 hours each.

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## WILSON ACTIVITY IN MISSOURI IS A PUZZLE TO POLITICIANS

Many Feel Feud With Mr. Reed May Only Promote Prospects of Republican Senatorial Nominee

By FRIDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Woodrow Wilson's third intervention within a month in the Missouri senatorial fight—the latest his letter to Lon V. Stephens, one-time Governor of Missouri, calling for Senator James A. Reed's defeat as a democratic "marplot"—revives interest in the erstwhile President's political intentions. Opinion is divided between a belief that Mr. Wilson aspires to party domination and an impression, however unthinkable, that he has designs on a third nomination for the Presidency. Some of his reputed spokesmen now are hinting that he wants a nomination only for the purpose of being privileged to decline the honor. They intimate he is entirely aware of his incapacity to be a candidate again, to say nothing of being President, but suggest Mr. Wilson wants the "vindication" denied him at San Francisco two years ago.

An explanation of Wilsonian activity in Missouri which has a more intelligible background is his desire to see James A. Reed out of the way as a factor in Democratic politics. The personal reasons inspiring the Wilson-Reed feud became aggravated on the eve of the League of Nations fight in 1919. On the eve of Mr. Wilson's first return from Paris, to launch his crusade on behalf of the covenant, Senator Reed, on Washington's Birthday, 1919, fired the opening gun against it. It was a four-hour speech full of invective. Mr. Wilson was deeply aggrieved, particularly because it was a member of his own party who was the first to launch the attack. That and there, so it was related by insiders at Washington today, Woodrow Wilson decided to wage a struggle against the Missourian, destined to reach its zenith in the fight he is now leading to "break" Mr. Reed in the Missouri primaries.

### Experiences in San Francisco

Senator Reed's friends charge Wilson influence with being mainly responsible for the attempt to read the Senator out of the Democratic Party in Missouri, and the Nation, in 1920. His home district in Kansas City had named Senator Reed as a delegate to the state convention at Joplin at which the delegation to the national convention in San Francisco was to be chosen. The Joplin convention turned Mr. Reed down. His refusal to accept him as a delegate was based on the accusation that he had not proved himself a loyal and true Democrat. Then Kansas City sent him to San Francisco. There again he was given the cold shoulder. The committee on credentials decided Kansas City had no right to impose its selection on the national convention. It ruled that if he had no credentials from the state convention at Joplin he was not entitled to expect to receive recognition at San Francisco.

## The Washington Observer

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Washington, May 8.—HOW SHE how British courts operate, with a view to avoiding the law's delays, is the primary object of the forthcoming visit of William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to Great Britain. He expects to put in five busy weeks in London and other British centers making a thorough investigation of that subject. The Chief Justice understands that ways and means exist in the British courts, especially in the tribunals of first instance, for expediting litigation. He is under the impression there must be systems in vogue there that American courts could emulate to advantage. James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, will be in England in June and July, too, and it is possible he may co-operate with Mr. Taft in investigating the British ways for speeding up cases in their early stages. Mr. Taft to date has had no official intimation that the allied powers, now in conference at Genoa, want him to name the chairman of a Soviet-debt arbitral commission.

There will be lively disappointment in Japan over the decision reached by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, not to make the projected trip to Tokyo in June with the Annapolis class of 1921. Reports from Japan indicate that Admiral Uriu, the Japanese member of the Naval Academy class of 41 years ago, is organizing a brilliant reception for his old comrades of Annapolis days. They are to be the guests of the Japanese Government while in the country. The fourth of July has been fixed as the date of their formal welcome.

Hope is beginning to be abandoned by its friends and supporters that the merchant marine subsidy bill can be brought up and debated in Congress in time for definite action in 1922. The tariff now promises to monopolize the legislative right of way for an almost interminable period. The Administration, and especially A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, consider the outlook for the subsidy project hopeful in the extreme. Midwestern support especially, hitherto a doubtful element in connection with ship subsidy schemes, is crystallizing in satisfactory fashion in favor of the Harding-Lasker enterprise. What now is mainly needed and desired is a day in court for it on Capitol Hill. When that hour will arrive depends wholly on the speed or otherwise with which Porter J. McCumber can obtain action on the tariff.

Sir H. Perry Robinson, of Lord Northcliffe's editorial staff, is a visitor to Washington. He has come to America to arrange for the annual American edition of the London Times, which appears on recurring

fourth of July. Its outstanding feature is a series of authoritative articles by American experts on the leading public issues and interests of the hour, ranging this time all the way from radio to the "movies." Sir Perry, who has known America from the standpoint of a journalistic observer for 40 years, is one of the quartet of British war correspondents knighted in 1919 as a reward for brilliant professional service with the British armies in France. He has been spending most of his time in Washington renewing war-time acquaintance with American colleagues. Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, has returned from his recent swing across the continent a profound admirer of American railroad men's punctuality. He was on the wing for roundly a month, visiting every state west of the Mississippi, and reckoning from the time he left Washington till he returned, Mr. Meyer declares he was altogether only 1 hour and 20 minutes behind schedule.

Senator Arthur Capper, the leader of the farm bloc and farm journal magazine, is thinking about establishing an "eastern edition" of his chief engine of publicity, Capper's Weekly. It long since the Senator says, outgrew its native health on the yonder side of the Mississippi, and now has so large a family of readers in the east that a readjustment of publication arrangements has become feasible.

### CROATS REPORTED TO FORM REPUBLIC

ROME, May 9 (By The Associated Press).—The Croats have proclaimed an independent republic of Croatia and named a Ministry, says a dispatch to the Tempo today from Bari, an Italian seacoast town on the Adriatic.

Mr. Redlich is named as the President.

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## OPIUM IMPORTS ON THE DECREASE

Federal Field Director Says Also Prohibition Has Not Caused More Drug Addiction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Prohibition of alcoholic liquor has not led to a greater use of narcotic drugs, according to Col. L. G. Nutt, director of the federal field force in charge of enforcing the anti-narcotic laws. In a special interview, Colonel Nutt declared that anti-prohibition propaganda is responsible for a popular belief that persons deprived of liquor have turned to drugs.

"The desires for liquor and drugs are different," said Colonel Nutt. "Persons who use drugs do not have a desire for alcoholic liquor. Possibly there are many bootleggers of liquor, who also deal in narcotics. But talk that prohibition has increased the use of drugs is propaganda of the anti-prohibition forces." Colonel Nutt said that drug addiction in the United States is being steadily reduced through the effectiveness of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. The latest amendments passed by the National House of Representatives to establish a Federal Narcotic Control Board to regulate more closely imports and exports of narcotics would, he declared, "help a great deal in stamping out the drug traffic."

The measure just passed by the House provides for the absolute prohibition of imports of any narcotic drug, except crude opium and coca leaves in such amounts as the proposed control board shall deem necessary, the control board to consist of the secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce. It also provides that the export of smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking shall be under the same ruling of absolute prohibition, as is the export of any narcotic drug to any country. An exception is to be made in the case of those countries which are parties to the opium convention and maintain thereunder adequate licensing systems for control of imports and to which exports may be made with the permission of the board.

The board is required to demand proof that the drugs proposed for exportation shall be applied exclusively for legalized uses within the country in which there shall be an actual shortage. Permission must also be obtained from the board to import narcotic drugs for the purpose of exporting them. A fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 10 years is provided for violations.

"The Government has the legitimate drug business well under control," said Colonel Nutt. "We have a system of checking imports from the time they arrive at the docks until they reach the actual consumers. Importers, manufacturers and wholesalers are required to furnish the Government reports of all their dealings. Of course, we find violations of the law by these registered dealers. Sometimes they make out fake prescriptions and administer the drugs illegally. But our main difficulty today is the so-called 'dope peddler,' who is unregistered and gets his supplies through smuggling channels."

"Narcotics come into this country by sea and over the Canadian and Mexican borders. However, we are getting better co-operation with Canada in following shipments across the border and we let each other know when we learn of illicit movements."

Further to substantiate his assertion that the authorities are beginning to cope with the drug menace, Colonel Nutt referred to the reports on imports and exports of opium in the last year or so.

Imports of opium containing 9 percent and over of morphia in 1919 amounted to 730,272 pounds; in 1920 to 211,360 pounds, and in 1921 to 101,668 pounds. Exports in 1919 amounted to 110,872 pounds; in 1920 to 157,125 pounds, and in 1921 to 5511 pounds.

This decrease in both exports and imports was declared to have been due to greater vigilance on the part of the authorities, public education, and a requirement which became effective on Feb. 1, 1920, that monthly reports be filed with the Government by all importers, manufacturers and wholesalers, including exporters.

Statistics as to the number of drug addicts in the country are necessarily only estimated. These run, however, from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000. Colonel Nutt said the proportion of drug addicts in the prisons is about one in every eight. "This gives you some idea of how large the economic burden of the narcotic drug evil is," he continued.

"The Government closed 45 clinics for the alleged treatment of drug addicts in 1921," added Colonel Nutt. "We found these places were a farce so far as curing addicts was concerned. They were supply houses for the addicts to replenish their stocks. The law is very strict on just how and under what condition physicians may prescribe narcotics, and the penalties imposed by the courts for violations are severe."

STATE ASKED FOR TREES

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9 (Special).—The State of Pennsylvania has been asked to furnish the three oak trees the Donegal Society of Marietta plants annually at Donegal Church, one of the historic Presbyterian edifices of Lancaster County.

## GOLDSTEIN ACTION UP TO PRESIDENT

Committee Gives Him Opportunity to Withdraw Name

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—After hearing Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, plead for Nat Goldstein, who has been named by President Harding for the post of collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis District, the Senate Finance Committee, deferred action, individual members saying that this was done to give the President an opportunity to withdraw Goldstein's name. If that is not done the committee will probably reject it they asserted. Goldstein acquired notoriety because of the \$2500 obtained from the Lowden campaign fund, which it was brought out by the Congressional investigating committee he had placed in the bank to his own private account. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, brought up the charge that three other men who were shown at that time to have received money, had been given political positions since Mr. Harding became President.

Senator Spencer declared they were all "high-class men, of as great integrity as there are in this country." He also called attention to the fact that Mr. Goldstein had later returned the money received from Lowden. Senator Harrison asked to have inserted in the Record an editorial from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a Republican paper, in which the nomination was condemned. Objection was made by Senator Spencer, James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. The paper in question is not Republican, but calls itself independent. Senator Spencer said, and answering a question of Senator Harrison as to whether all of the papers of St. Louis were not opposed to Goldstein, he said that one paper, a Republican paper, favored him.

## MR. KING EXPOSES TARIFF PRESSURE

Tells Senate "Beneficiaries" Insist Upon Higher Rates

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Charges were made today in the Senate by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, that many of the "beneficiaries" of the pending tariff bill still are in Washington "pursuing and hounding" Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, "demanding still higher rates of duty than those in the bill."

"Why don't the representatives of these predatory interests go home?" asked the Senator. "The hearings on the tariff were closed months ago and the measure has been reported to the Senate, but they linger here for the purpose of bringing all pressure possible to bear on Republican committeemen, on the tariff bloc, perhaps, and possibly on the agriculture bloc." Senator King's charges followed a statement by Chairman McCumber, of the Finance Committee, that the majority committeemen were meeting daily to consider the tariff bill.

## PRESIDENT CALLS 15 RAILROAD HEADS

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Fifteen of the leading railroad executives of the country have been invited to a dinner conference May 20 at the White House to discuss rate adjustments. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which recently concluded an inquiry into general transportation levels, has reported to President Harding, it was stated today at the White House, that it does not possess the authority under the law to determine the general policies involved in rate re-adjustments.

## AMERICA TO SPEND \$170,000 IN TRADE

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Expenditure of about \$170,000 in Latin-America by the Government during the coming fiscal year is called for under plans now being perfected by the commerce department for the expansion of American trade in the southern continent. The sum to be devoted to Latin-American commercial development is about \$70,000 more than has been spent for that purpose by the department during the present fiscal year.

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## BOOK DEALERS DECLARE WAR ON "PREDATORY" PRICE CUTTING

Convention Speakers Call for Law Permitting Fixing of Uniform Retail Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Book buyers, as well as manufacturers and dealers, need to be protected against piratical methods and inferior quality in book making and selling, according to speakers at today's session of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Booksellers Association, at the Hotel Washington. The convention calls for legislation which will protect the conscientious high grade manufacturers and dealers who wish to give the public proper workmanship and quality in their books, something unscrupulous dealers ignore in their efforts to cut prices and break up the market. The legislation desired is embodied in the Stephens-Kelly bill, which was under discussion today. Not only are direct efforts being made while the convention is in session to bring the importance of this measure to the attention of legislators, but each delegate, and there are more than 500 of them, is urged to become a center for propaganda on the subject in his community.

Society Would Benefit  
A clear exposition of the legal status of book producers and dealers was made by Joseph E. Davies, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and general counsel of the American Fair Trade League, who declared that there was nothing in the Stephens-Kelly bill to which any honest man can take exception and that it is in the interest of society.

In the last decade, Mr. Davies said, a body of law seems to have grown up which protects the thief of trade. The result has been to compel manufacturers to refuse to sell to cut-rate dealers. In the courts it has been declared unlawful to have an expressed contract, an implied contract or a system of selling by co-operative means to maintain prices. The only relief lies in changing the law. Although the decisions were all made under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, Mr. Davies declared that the Stephens-Kelly law in no way constitutes an attack on the Sherman law, but that it is in accord with it, in that both seek to preserve industrial freedom and to prevent monopoly. But, since much water has gone over the wheel since the Sherman law was enacted, Mr. Davies said that it is necessary to go further and to have a law which will prevent the seeds of monopoly from germinating. The Federal Trade Commission is on record as favoring such a law, he said.

Good Will a Property Right  
The manufacturing of unbranded merchandise gives little incentive to the maintenance of quality, Mr. Davies pointed out, adding that the production of a thing of quality is the performance of a definite service to the public. Good will, he says, has a definite property right and yet predatory price cutters may steal or destroy this good will with impunity.

To exploit an article on which the price has been cut below profit makes it impossible for legitimate dealers to sell and destroys the market, he declares, making the process of distribution more expensive and in the end resulting in higher prices to the community. The existence of uniform retail prices will stabilize the market and protect the public against unfair discrimination and deception.

Charles E. Butler of New York, chairman, made the report from the Board of Trade. He said this was the first attempt to appeal to the national Government and to public sentiment for price standardization against price cutting. The great evils that follow price cutting are well known, he remarked and the audience gave evidence of its understanding.

Unrestrained price cutting is not in the public interest, he asserted, and that is what the trade and the public are suffering from today. Predatory price cutting means a monopoly estate.

THE EDISON COMPANY'S franchises granted by the Communities it serves are, legally, only permits to use the thoroughfares, in carrying on its business.

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Experience has proved this to be wise.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

No. 17

## CAPTAIN PRAISES ST. LAWRENCE TRIP

Completion of New Locks Will Make Paying Freight Route

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9.—"The St. Lawrence route is a fine passage for vessels," said Capt. D. T. Olsen of the freighter George W. Clyde, which is unloading here today after a five months voyage from Philadelphia. "As soon as the new locks are built so that big vessels can come through with full cargo it will be a paying freight route."

"At present big steamers have to stage at the municipal pier for the Clyde into the Lakes last winter but the ice jam in the St. Clair was too much. At the present depth of water in the locks ocean going steamers cannot carry enough cargo through the St. Lawrence canals to make profitable runs."

A welcoming demonstration was staged at the municipal pier for the Clyde by representatives of the Association of Commerce and the Central Manufacturing District. The vessel has been purchased by the Chicago Steamship Company to make part of its fleet of five freighters running between this port and Buffalo. The company expects to bring other ocean vessels into the lakes through the St. Lawrence.

LIBRARY FOR ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL  
CONCORD, N. H., May 9.—The library of Dr. James Milnor Colt has been bequeathed to St. Paul's School. Dr. Colt also left a \$5000 bequest for the Millville Orphan Home.

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established under threat of price reduction, a war to the limit.

Price Fixing Advocated  
It is unlawful, prohibitive and monopolistic, the committee found and it asks for stabilization, and that the manufacturer be permitted to fix retail prices, subject to revision by an officially constituted commission. This will conduce to the best interests of the producer, the retail dealer and the consumer.

## COAL SHIPPERS DEFEND RATES

English Freight Rate Higher, Their Contention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9.—Reports that a cargo of coal now on the way here from Great Britain can be laid down in New York cheaper than coal of the same quality from Hampton Roads are denied by local coal shippers.

From one of the steamship lines which claims to have made a careful investigation of the coal situation, their investigations being based on the possibility of a coal shortage due to the strike, it was said that the Hampton Roads coal is at least \$1.15 cheaper.

Best English mined coal, they said, would cost—taking into consideration carrying charges based on the cost of ballast—\$8 a ton laid down in New York.

Coal of the same quality from Hampton Roads costs there \$5.95, with a carrying charge of 90 cents, a total of \$6.85. So far, it was added, no trouble had been experienced in getting all the coal desired at the Virginia port, and records of shipments out of Hampton Roads last month indicated that the volume handled had not fallen off. The shipment of 2000 tons now on the way to New York is said to be a speculative proposition.

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## TURKS' SOLIDARITY IN DEFEAT BAFFLES VICTORIOUS ENEMIES

Italian Evacuation of Meander Valley New Proof of Unique Position of Sultan's Empire

By GARDNER L. HARDING

With the Italian evacuation of the Meander Valley, a territory which Italian statesmen assured their people was going to constitute a permanent Italian foothold in Asiatic Turkey, the second European evacuation has occurred in Turkish territory, in something like two years.

With England also seriously considering a vital recession of her claims on Turkey, and with the Angora and Constantinople governments now frankly coalescing as the joint instruments of a new assertion of Turkish power, the world must begin to wonder what spell Turkey has cast over Europe to make nations so proud of their war prestige indulge in such an undignified scramble to yield before the one nation which the war most completely humbled.

### Turks Cross to Asia

The truth is that the Turk is a unique problem. As Prof. Stephen P. Duggan says, he is a fourfold problem, of which the first and outstanding point is the Turk's solidarity in defeat.

Always the Turk has refused to stay behind and live under foreign domination. After the Balkan wars of 1913, when almost all his European possessions outside of Constantinople were taken away from him, it is estimated that over 250,000 Turks crossed over into Asia.

Hispanicity, at the end of the last war, the Turkish sovereign retired to the heart of his own dominion in Anatolia, and set up the Angora Government. There is the independent national home of the race, and it is there that the Turk should be contained.

The second aspect of the Turkish problem is that during all these centuries the Turk in lands where he has not been a simply formed as a subject population. He did not go to Europe as did the Germans into the western Roman Empire or the Slavs in the east and there with the nations fight and become a ruling race.

With the exception of a few million whose ancestors settled in the Balkans during all those centuries he remained an army of occupation, during the first half of the time existing as a subject population, during the last half trying to retain it. During all these centuries he produced nothing and destroyed much.

### Religious Freedom Denied

The third aspect of the problem to be remembered is that up to the nineteenth century, the Turk granted religious toleration to the subject peoples. There were no massacres of Christians during all that time despite the repeated massacres during the nineteenth century and down to yesterday. Down to 1915, the Turk treated his subject peoples with contemptuous indifference. As long as they were contented with their lot of inferiority he let them alone. But as soon as there was the slightest attempt at political independence or national independence he resorted to massacre.

Under Turkish administration, religion and nationality are identical, that is why, when a nationality rose to independence, the attempt to reach to rest on the form of a religious problem.

The fourth aspect of the problem is that in their relations with the Turk, European powers have not been actuated by motives either of humanity or Christianity. Every one of them has been actuated by the selfish motive of self-interest.

The French connection remained the dominant one in the foreign policy of the Turks down to the Wars of Napoleon. After that, Great Britain supplanted France as the protector of the Turk. The cardinal point of British foreign policy during the nineteenth century has been that the route to India must be safe. To be safe a weak power would have to sit outside the Straits of Constantinople. Hence support for the integrity of the

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## MANY OFFICIALS KUKLUXKLANSMEN

Investigation in California Discloses Large Membership

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Investigation of the organization and activities of the Ku Klux Klan in several cities of California, including Los Angeles, Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento, Fresno and Taft, are bringing to light in every city the fact that scores of officials of the various municipalities, and hundreds of members of state, county and city police forces are also members of the Klan. Estimates of the number of city peace officials who are members of the Klan, made by various district attorneys in the sections in which the Klan has been active recently, put the number at 720, and this does not include the police force of San Francisco, in which the Klan is known to be especially strong.

In Los Angeles, it has been learned, according to reports from the district attorney's office there, 53 officials and employees of the city government, including seven from the district attorney's own office, are members. The comment has been made ironically that though Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney, has been unable to find any of the violators of his office for the past two or three years, when the Ku Klux Klan has been finding without difficulty, he has had no trouble in finding the members of the Klan who have been enforcing the law which he either could not or would not enforce. Mr. Woolwine has been devoting much of the energies of his office for the past two or three years to the investigation and prosecution of Christian Science practitioners, against whom he has been particularly bitter, and Los Angeles has been smiling for the past fortnight because of the uncovering by the Ku Klux Klan of a number of actual lawbreakers in his district, and within easy walking distance of his office.

It also was shown at Los Angeles, according to a statement issued by J. J. Borree, adjutant-general of California and state commander of the national guard, at his headquarters here, that the Klansmen had been using the state armory for their drills, which were held three times a week. The adjutant-general has just issued an order forbidding further use of the armory for this purpose. Many prominent business men of Los Angeles are on the rolls of the Klan, and the members had formed an organization called the "Mounted Rifles of California," which had been using the armory, and to the members of which, instead of to the Ku Klux Klan, permission had been granted for use of the state building.

Waste Could Be Reduced  
Chief of all economic problems, he said, was the production of commodities sufficient to satisfy the needs of the world.

He contended that much waste might be eliminated in the field of distribution, and that the present proportion of consumers to producers is too large. He concluded his remarks with expression of his belief that the United States is en route to heights of national and world greatness never before reached.

At yesterday's preliminary sessions the committee on industrial betterment, health and safety made several recommendations, the first of these being on the subject of profit-sharing. It characterized the plan as questionable on the whole, and suggested that of the utmost caution be observed and that all the conditions involved be studied before any action on a profit-sharing plan is undertaken by any individual firm. Another committee reported in favor of the "open shop." The evening session was devoted exclusively to foreign trade. The subject of income taxes levied on Americans residing abroad was discussed in the foreign trade committee's report, but the efforts to repeal these taxes altogether were discouraged. Need for governmental economy was stressed in the most vigorous terms, and such plans as lower postage rates and others, designed to induce the public to learn to rely upon the Government as a "Lady Bountiful," were viewed as undesirable.

## GUARANTEE ASKED IN SHOALS OFFER

Expert Doubts Mr. Ford's Ability to Halve Fertilizer Costs

WASHINGTON, May 9—Opposition to any proposal for private development of the government's properties at Muscle Shoals, Ala., which promised farmers fertilizers at half their present prices and failed to "guarantee" the reduction was voiced yesterday by Charles L. Parsons, former chief chemical engineer for the War Department, before the Senate Agricultural Committee.

He declared his belief that cheapening the prices of fertilizers by production of those commodities at Muscle Shoals could never be accomplished and said Henry Ford's "dream" to that end "could not come true."

The witness said he doubted the authenticity of reports that a new process had been discovered which would cut the cost price of fertilizers in half.

## GREEKS TO BLOCKADE PORTS ON BLACK SEA

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8 (By The Associated Press)—A flotilla of Greek destroyers has sailed from Brusa under orders to enforce a blockade of the Turkish Black Sea ports.

The Greek battleship Kilkos, formerly the U.S.S. Mississippi, has seized the Turkish Steamship Ineboli as a measure of reprisal for the seizure recently of the Greek Steamship Enosis in the Black Sea. The Ineboli was captured in the Sea of Marmara while bound for Izmil with passengers.

It is estimated that the proposed bill, excluding of sailing clauses, will require \$145,000,000 as compared with estimated cost of \$157,000,000.

The minority report contends that this saving is due to the reductions in the pay of the enlisted men, who can least afford a reduction.

RECORD SUM ASKED OF CITY  
WILMINGTON, Del., May 8 (Special)—The largest sum ever asked from the municipal budget presented to the City Council. The city was asked to raise, in the next fiscal year, approximately \$1,000,000. Of this, \$1,210,000 will be for schools.

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## ERA OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH PREDICTED

Mr. Edgerton Sees United States Headed for New Heights of Trade Eminence

NEW YORK, May 8—John M. Edgerton, of Nashville, Tenn., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in his address at its twenty-seventh annual convention, today reviewed in detail business conditions of the past year, both national and international. He laid especial emphasis upon the absurdity usually evident in the institution of so-called economic, that of eliminating essentials and substituting for non-essentials.

Mr. Edgerton also reviewed the activities of the association during the year, in behalf of legislation considered by it beneficial to industry, and in opposition to that considered harmful. For the organization to take an active part in influencing legislation, he said, it must be entirely proper and within its scope. He amplified his remarks on legislative activities by the statement that every citizen owes it, as a duty to himself, and to his Government, to aid in the solving of all problems involving the common welfare, pointing out how much more dependent upon an organization such as the Association of Manufacturers to perform a like duty.

Waste Could Be Reduced  
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## CHURCHES URGED TO HELP EUROPE

Dr. Atkinson, in Report, Says They Have Great Opportunity

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 8—Dr. Henry Atkinson, who has just returned from a three-months survey of social conditions in Central Europe, makes a report to the trustees of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, of which he is general secretary, in which he says another great war will occur unless means are found to bring the peoples of Europe into friendlier relations. The failure to accomplish this by political means, he says, presents a great opportunity to the churches.

He found Germany to all appearances the most prosperous of all the nations of Continental Europe, but was disappointed to find so many of the people apparently opposed to the present government. The names of von Tirpitz and von Hindenburg arouse intense enthusiasm whenever they are mentioned in any public gathering. "We may condemn France for putting her hand on the sword," said Dr. Atkinson, "but if I were a Frenchman and knew the situation I would take much the same attitude that France does today."

Prominent Americans, with whom he talked in Europe, he said, held two opinions. Some told him that Europe was in a hopeless mess which the people of the United States were fortunate to be out of. Others felt that since the European nations were too distrustful, or too demoralized, to cooperate effectively, it was the duty of America to offer the leadership, which, he declared, Europe apparently will accept only from a disinterested source.

Dr. Atkinson urges the World Alliance to use all the resources of the organization, with its branches in 26 countries of America, Europe and Asia, to help untangle a situation which, he is convinced, threatens the peace and happiness of the world. The churches, he says, can well undertake this work, not only in religious matters, but in all branches of social life, including labor, education, charitable relief, agriculture and economics.

"The churches' opportunity," he says, lies in the fact that they are closer to the people than the political or business leaders, and that reforms must begin with the hearts and minds of the people.

## CANADIANS MAINTAIN SCHOOLS FOR JEWS

TORONTO, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—A million dollars is to be raised to provide farm tools for Jewish people in Russia. The Workmen's Circle, which is in convention here, approved of the program of the Jewish People's Relief Association to create this fund, and urged the members of their organization to assist in raising this amount. The Workmen's Circle maintains 78 schools for Jewish children in the United States and Canada, and the attendance at the Canadian schools last year was 17,000. These schools are located at Toronto, Montreal, London, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

The convention supported the "Ort" movement in Russia, which is designed to assist Jewish Russian farmers to get back to productive work on the land. Besides farm implements, seed will also be provided.

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White Slippers, trimmed in black; one-strap style; covered heels; very specially priced.  
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Of white Egyptian cloth; flexible shank; military heels; all sizes and widths at \$2.50  
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Send us your old jewelry, old gold, silver and diamonds. We pay cash for them.  
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## PRESIDENT'S PAPER PRAISES "UNBOSSSED" CONGRESSWOMAN

Miss Robertson Defying Women's Organizations in Her Campaign for Re-election

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 9—Administration influences, aided indirectly by President Harding, are working on behalf of Miss Alice Robertson (R.), who is defying organized women in her spectacular fight for re-election to the House of Representatives from the Second Oklahoma District.

Although President Harding himself is keeping in the background so far as the Oklahoma and other campaigns are concerned, there has been printed in his newspaper, the Marlow (Okla.) Evening Star, a strong editorial supporting Miss Robertson as a "regular" Republican who is "not to be bossed or dictated to."

Miss Robertson is going to make effective use of this "letter of endorsement" from the Administration to offset the attacks that are being made upon her by women's organizations throughout the country on account of her refusal to vote for the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill and other "feminine" legislation.

"The country at large is coming to recognize in this woman a true representative of the people," said President Harding's paper. "She isn't usually jumping over the party traces just to be spectacular. She usually votes with the party on strict party matters and the representatives of Congress have long since learned that she is not to be bossed or dictated to in any shape or form."

"Miss Robertson uses her head and that seems to be packed full of that homely advice that makes for solidarity. She isn't to be frightened by some threatening attitude struck by her opponents. She is a foe to anything she believes to be wrong and she knows how to take care of herself. Miss Robertson is making a record of which Oklahoma should be proud, for the Nation is beginning to take note of her solid worth. Yes, Alice Robertson is a lonely woman in Congress, but she has her hat on straight."

The "lady from Oklahoma" is pitted against W. W. Hastings, veteran Democrat whom she defeated in the Republican landslide of the last election.

Pernicious Lobby Denounced  
"I defy the women's organizations," Miss Robertson declared today. "They are out to defeat me because I won't let them dictate to me how I shall vote on feminine legislation. I defied

them yesterday, I defy them today and I will defy them all during the campaign."

"The League of Women Voters is the biggest and most pernicious lobby in the United States," she asserted. "They are trying to defeat me in Oklahoma and discredit me before the whole country because I refuse to let them dictate to me. Well, let them try. Threats won't influence my actions in Congress."

The Federation of Women's Clubs is also a powerful factor in Oklahoma and is on the trail of Miss Robertson. These two organizations are counted upon to line up against her a majority of the women voters.

SHIP SUBSIDY CALLED  
OCEAN PORK BARREL

WASHINGTON, May 9—An "ocean-going pork barrel" would be created by amendment of the administration ship subsidy, Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the farmers' national council, declared at today's session of the joint congressional hearing on the measure.

Complaining that the legislation would not provide adequate government control, Mr. Marsh said the bill would "license financiers to rob the American people." Retention by the Government of ships now operated by the Shipping Board was advocated by the witness, who said the income derived from rentals should be used to construct new ships.

SIR JAMES CRAIG  
ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, May 8 (By The Associated Press)—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, arrived in London unexpectedly today and conferred with Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The object of his visit was not revealed.

BELEFAST, May 9—In a raid at Newtown Hamilton, South Armagh, special constables arrested three men, seized 146 bombs, 30 rifles, 30 revolvers and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

An International Exhibition  
of Modern Wood Block Prints

ANNOUNCEMENT of an "international exhibition" at such and such a gallery always sounds so exalted that the average lover of pictures, who has a lean purse, makes a mental note that here is a show worth seeing. It never occurs to him that he might go to buy. Yet the fact remains that there is now an international show in New York where the highest price for a picture is \$50 and there are several pleasant ones to be had for \$5 or \$6. This is the international exhibition of Modern Wood Block Prints now being held at the Brown-Robertson Gallery.

It may sound a bit sordid to dwell first of all on the financial side of a show, but one is inclined to cling to the idea that pictures, like Pekinese, are a luxury for the idle rich. Also, since the decline of the great magazine illustration of the '30s and '40s, "black and white" of all kinds have fallen into a sad neglect from which they are just beginning to emerge. Sketches, pen-drawings, wood cuts, are gradually making their way into current publications, into dealers' windows, and—most important of all—into the consciousness of the public. This international exhibition is then, an excellent example of the sort of show at which the man with little money and much taste may forgo the bitter pleasure of picking out "the ones I would buy if I could afford it" and from which he may carry home a print or two of his own. He will also carry home a pleasant memory of the hour at Brown-Robertson's. For the chief faculty one needs to enjoy this exhibit is to have carried over into maturity a child love of picture books. For wood blocks belong to the graphic arts and therefore are in the same category.

## Japanese Influence

The color-prints, gathered together into national groups, are as gay as a flock of bright-colored butterflies. Most of them, of whatever kind, show the influence of the Japanese art which is so largely responsible for the revival of colored wood engraving and nearly all of them keep the light, almost frivolous air which seems best to suit that medium. There are flower prints, poster-like effects, landscapes, and even a few figures. One of the most striking is a Japanese print of a man in a red kimono, standing in a field of flowers. The man is looking down at a small object in his hand. The background is a simple, light blue. The style is very clean and modern. The colors are very bright and clear. The overall effect is one of simplicity and elegance.

The French have little to contribute to the exhibition, a few landscapes, a few decorative subjects interesting only as studies in different technical methods of wood engraving.

The interesting Czechs Italy, too, has disappointingly little to show both in quantity and quality. In spite of the fact that Signor Viani's "Le Vedova," "Vagabondo," and "Pescatori" are more irritating than interesting as far as the drawing is concerned, they are the best of the group. G. Aristide Sartono, on the other hand, has managed his drawing and arrangement and composition well, but his "Via Crucis" and "Deposizione dalla Croce" are mediocre in feeling.

In triumphant contrast to France and Italy stands Tescho-Slovakia. That interesting little country has sent a small but notable exhibit in which one sees that the Czech artists are doing original work. What after the same time one is conscious of the fact that they have a firm foundation of knowledge gained from the best schools of the old German wood engravers. There are two very fine portraits, several interesting landscapes, and Ant. Majer has contributed a noble piece of work in "The Shepherd"—the rough, crude head and shoulders of the man silhouetted against the sunset as he strides along through bushy meadows.

The English work ranges all the way from the conventional and mannered, through very pleasant work of Sydney Lee to the strange little pictures in which Paul Nash is so pre-occupied by his "Impressionist" technique that he forgets what he is depicting entirely. Between these two lies a wide expanse of pleasant enough, but undistinguished work. Gwendolen Raverat offers a rhythmic, romantic picture of gypsies by firelight which is an ideal subject for her medium. William P. Robins "Foreshadow of Storm" is a good example of the open and free treatment of landscape. John Nash has drawn a "Cottage Interior" so neat and tidy that one enjoys the way he has made many small objects fit quite exactly into his design; George Roper, working in a broad, brush-like manner, contributes several straightforward prints of simple subjects, "Fishing," "The Hay Cart," and "Fropping the Rick."

Illustrative Qualities

The American prints give one less of a sense of blankness with the graphic

arts than do the English because the artists seem striving for a more expressive and less illustrative point of view. Nearly all the English prints might be used in books. A far larger number of the American were made to hang on one's wall. Also, as in the color prints, the Americans seem experimenting along various lines. Winold Reiss has depicted December with a sort of primitive symbolism; John Storrs, too, in the "Spirit of the Woods," has gone in for symbolism portrayed in a most interesting vertical design of trees, white trunks against black; and then to turn to the other extreme J. J. Lankes offers realism as unadorned as Main Street, but always his little country scenes, woodsheds, cottages, and churches, are so arranged that in spite of their prosaic forms they convey to the spectator the mood of the artist. J. J. A. Murphy has two of his larger prints in the exhibit, "Haulers of the Load" and "Two Women," and these are in his best manner. One has positively a sensation of pulling, when one looks at the first, and of weight when one notes how the heavy buckets drag at the shoulders of the two women in the second. In this vigorous fashion he presents his idea to you, in vivid contrast to his wife, whose "Suzanna and the Elders" and "The Swimmers" are pictures with the decorative motif as the predominant one. Other American woodcuts worth noting are Miss Richardson's "Rodin and His Primitivist Man," Edward L. Tinker's "Blacksmith Shop, New Orleans," and Mildred R. Fritz's "Along the Shore."

"What the Public Wants"  
Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, May 8. (Special Correspondence)—The Theater Guild revives "What the Public Wants," a comedy in four acts by Arnold Bennett, staged by Louis Calvert. The cast: Sir Charles Worgan.....Charles Dalton Saul Kendrick.....Malcolm Dunn Francis Worgan.....Francis Sadtler Simon Macquid.....Stanley Howlett Emily Vernon.....Margaret Wycherly Holt and John.....Leonard W. Hart

At its last production for this season, the Theater Guild is presenting Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants." It was to be expected that the Guild should present this play sometime, with a fine cast, and it was just as much to be expected that it would be received by the public as it had been. Mr. Bennett has written a searching essay on the theme, "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." It is all true, but it is a fine propaganda thesis that he has written and not a good play for the theater.

It is a well known fact that in order to write a successful play an author may either know very little or a great deal. The half-way position is the awkward one. Technique is most valuable, but the one absolute essential is dramatic instinct. Mr. Bennett is a most capable man, but his understanding of life is more keen than his means of dramatic expression. He calls his play "What the Public Wants," and then proceeds to give the public what it does not want; namely, a dissertation on the subject. The title is an unfortunate one, in that it emphasizes the play's chief defect.

His hero, if he may be called such, has sacrificed everything worth while in life in order that he may achieve worldly success. By giving the public what it wants, he is in control of 40 publications. He has a group of the yellow journal type of newspapers, and has been knighted for his achievements. Although a great, dominating power, he is without friends. He is long on commercialism, but short on the habit of commercializing or "selling" at the highest price, everything with which he comes in contact, closes the door on the objects of his real heart yearnings. Even the woman he desires to marry turns in horror from his too deeply rooted methods; his life scheme, at any cost, of selling to the public what it wants. The same story was presented last season by Mrs. Fiske, in the play called "Wake Up, Jonathan." In that play Charles Dalton played the part of Jonathan. In "What the Public Wants," the part is called Sir Charles Worgan, but it is the same part. "What the Public Wants" is a better play structurally than "Wake Up, Jonathan," but the latter has the greater dramatic appeal.

Mr. Dalton's is an excellent performance. By keeping up with the times, Mr. Dalton has merged that which was valuable in his early romantic school training, with the best of the modern naturalistic school, and the result is most satisfactory. Mr. Dalton is a valuable asset in any company. Miss Margaret Wycherly, the leading woman, is charming, excepting a seeming endeavor to be girlish, which is not necessary, and does not add to her performance. Miss Wycherly is far too good an actress to be misled by unfortunate mannerisms. Claude King, who plays the part of Francis Worgan, is winning his way into the heart of the American public with each new appearance, and Louis Calvert is perfect as the theatrical manager. Every part in the play is well played. The presentation as a whole brought to memory the performance of the old Lyceum Stock Company on Fourth Avenue, when Daniel Frohman was manager and Herbert Kelcey and George Cayvan headed the company. No higher compliment could be paid the Guild.



"Ruins Trosky, No. 2," From Wood-Block Print by Karel Vik

## Annual Equity Show Given

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8.—One of the greatest performances ever given in America was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, evening of May 7. To name those who were in the opera house would mean to copy nearly the complete list of "Who's Who on the Stage in America," because so many players of prominence would have been in the audience. The audience of the 500 that appeared on the stage.

It was expected that this third annual show of the Actors Equity Association would be just like the other two, and that would have meant that the performance would have been little different than the usual actor organization yearly benefit entertainment. The performance Sunday night was, however, a happy disappointment from the minute Mr. Baravalle took his place at the conductor's desk, and raised his baton to gain the attention of his 45 musicians. With the exception of a weak start in the way of a series of travesties on the current attractions playing in New York, there was not a dull moment during the four hours of solid and satisfying entertainment. Climax followed climax, and novelty went with novelty, until by the finale, all agreed that it was the best Equity show that had ever been given.

The Enthusiastic Unpaid By a strange whim of the muse of the theater actors do their work more brilliantly when they are not paid for it. It is that which Sir Gilbert Murray means when he says, "The great artist is always an amateur." When the actor in America is playing for the benefit of the Actors Equity Association there are no bounds to his enthusiasm. It is no easy task to single out from the 500 players those to whom special praise is due. Everyone in the performance deserves praise, but some of the high points in the performance may be commented upon.

Part IV in the performance, "In Memory of Shakespeare," presented to the audience three contrasting love scenes from Shakespeare's plays. The exquisite wooing of Miranda by Ferdinand, in "The Tempest," the bolder and more heroic light comedy scene between Katherine and the former Prince Hal, in "Henry V," and the diabolical wooing of Lady Anne by Gloucester in "Richard III." For the first two scenes, an interesting effect of the Elizabethan stage was achieved by carrying a portable stage, with its back cloth of tapestries, out into the orchestra pit, giving the audience the feeling of intimacy that is most valuable in these scenes. Miss Blanche Yurka recited the chorus. Pedro de Cordoba and Peggy Wood played charmingly the scene from "The Tempest." Miss Margaret Wycherly recited the famous first chorus in "Henry V," and Ernest Glendinning and Irene Bordoni played with rare understanding and all the lightness of touch necessary to this gem of a scene.

Whiteside and Farnum Next came Florence Reed as Lady Anne and Walker Whiteside as the Duke of Gloucester, with Alexandra Carlisle as chorus and 40 leading players.

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ers as "supers." Mr. Whiteside held the audience in hushed silence, and at the finish of the scene, great waves of applause rewarded the actors. The same demonstration followed the finish at the capitol scene in "Julius Caesar," played with William Farnum as Antony. Mr. Farnum's several years of silence while doing moving pictures in no way impaired his beautiful voice. The eagerness with which the vast audience drank in every line of the four scenes from Shakespeare should cause the progressive managers to ponder.

Then followed a fantasy, "Babes on Broadway," led by Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer, which included the "hit" numbers of the six most successful musical comedies now playing in New York, with the respective stars themselves appearing.

One Minute Starring Turns Part seven gave "one minute each" to the Six Brown Brothers, Constance Blinney in toe dance, James Barton, Three Brox Sisters, Herbert Corthell, Duncan Sisters, Ray and Gordon Dooley, Harland Dixon, Lillian Fitzgerald, Gray & Young, Nan Halperin, Fred Hildebrand, John Henshaw, and Lockford, Florence Moore, Elizabeth Murray, Andrew Mack, Rene Riano, Fred Stone, Charles Wimmering and Solly Ward. The "boys" who carried out the procession cards, on which were painted the names of those allowed one minute each, were George Arliss, Richard Barthelmess, Barney Lockford, Frank Faylen, Joseph Carlthorne, Creflon Hale, Taylor Holmes, John E. Hazard, Harry Kelly, James T. Powers, Ernest Truex, De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock and Wallace Eddinger.

A "Carnival of Danes," which included Rose Roland, Mlle. Marguerite and Frank Gill, Ruth Page and Chester Hale, Francis Grant and Ted Wing and the accomplished Folke and Kokine, finished with the whirlwind turn of the "Sixteen Sunshine Girls."

Before the audience could begin breathing normally again, a pageant called "Equity Stars" was ushered in. Those who took part in this feast of color and song were: Miss Murray, Blanche Ring, Marjorie Rameau, Elsie Ferguson, Jane Cowell, Doris Keane, Nora Bayes, Lillian Russell, "My Evening Star," and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen as the "Spirit of Loyalty," assisted by 200 players. Among those not mentioned above, who took small parts or acted as supernumeraries, were: C. L. Hager, Madge Kennedy, Helen Ware, Margalo Gilmore, O. P. Haggie, Fania Marinoff, Chrystal Horne, Vincent Serrano, Gail Kane, Patricia Collinge, Walter F. Jones, Helen Mackellar, Edmund Breese, Robert T. Haines, Arthur Shaw, Robert McWade, Nance O'Neil, Albert Brunsing, Lillian Lorraine, Julia Sanderson, Frank Grunitt, Oscar Shaw, Louise Groody, Sidney Blackmer, Master Gabrielle, Ralph Morgan, Cecil Lean and Grant Mitchell.

A collection of European and oriental art which came to the Chicago Art Institute as an anonymous loan opened in the galleries to the south of the main entrance on the first floor. This collection comprises paintings, tapestries, furniture, carpets,

sculpture, Chinese jades and lacquer screens, and old Spanish ironwork. In one room of the galleries in which the exhibition has been placed the floors are spread with rugs from ancient Spain and Persia—carpets for which the exhibition has been made in Spain or in Alcazar for royal palaces. Among these are two of the earliest known examples of Spanish carpets, beautiful knotted specimens made in the early fifteenth century.

## Prof. Isaac Broome

TRENTON, N. J., May 6 (Special)—New Jersey owes much to Prof. Isaac Broome, ceramic sculptor and artist. He was commissioner on ceramics representing the United States Government and the State of New Jersey at the Paris exhibition in 1875. At the old Hawk Brewery pottery in Trenton, in 1875, he prepared for the centennial exposition a notable display of Trenton workmanship. Professor Broome was the oldest academical of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His colossal bust of Cleopatra won medals at two international exhibitions.

While Professor Broome was best known as a ceramic sculptor, he also won laurels in literature and was the author of "The Last Days of Ruskin Co-operative Association." He also wrote numerous articles for newspapers and magazines. He was much interested in political reform and was attracted by inventive developments, having himself helped to perfect a rotary press and safety automatic wheel. For a time he was instructor in sociology at Ruskin University, Ruskin, Tenn.

Professor Broome was a native of Canada. He began the study of art at an early age at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and later was director there of the life and antique classes. At the age of 28 he became one of the 12 academicians of the institution, filling the vacancy left by Rembrandt Peale. He traveled extensively in Italy, France and England. In 1858 he established a studio in Rome. When active in the art field he did considerable sculptural work on the United States Capitol building.

The repertory company, which will occupy the Belmont Theater next year as a permanent cast, will be assembled within a fortnight.

Copley's full length "Portrait of Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London," has been purchased by the Chicago Art Institute.

The second American exhibition of drawings, paintings, and lithographs by Pamela Bianco is being held during May at the galleries of the Print Rooms, San Francisco, Cal.

Two Important Private Libraries

NEW YORK, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—The private libraries of L. Remsen Lane, Orange, N. J., and the Hon. J. M. Patterson of Philadelphia, are on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, New York. In the Lane collection, under the imprint of the Grolier Club, are: "Historic Printing Types," a lecture delivered by Theodore L. De Vinne, Jan. 25, 1885; a rare copy of "A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker," Washington Irving, with illustrations by G. H. Boughton, Howard Pyle and others; "A Classified List of Early American Bookplates," compiled by Charles Dexter Allen; "Facsimile of the laws and Act of the General Assembly, made for His Majesty's Province of New York," "The History of Hylas, the knight of the swan," by Robert Copland from the French version published in Paris, 1594, and others.

The Patterson library contains "Essays on Criticism," Matthew Arnold, first edition and presentation copy inscribed by the author; a lengthy letter from Benedict Arnold to the Governor of New York, written shortly before the discovery of his treason, but containing evident preparations for the same, called, "To His Excellency, Governor Clinton"; "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë edited by Currer Bell, in three volumes, a very rare copy carrying the autograph of Mary Howitt, widow of the poet; a leaf from Chaucer's "Ancrene Writ," which was printed by Caxton in 1475. This leaf is in good condition with the exception of a slight damage to one corner and is from the tale, "The Man of Lawe," lines 155 to 212; on the back is written, "from the library of Lord Ashburnham." There is a first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" in two volumes, bound in crushed blue velvet, morocco, by Riviere, printed for W. Taylor in London about 1719.

Among the Dickensiana of this library are: a privately printed report of a dinner given to Charles Dickens at the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, June 25, 1841; "Drooping Buds," from Dickens' "Household Words," printed by F. Pollock, in London, in 1852. This is said to be the only known copy of this work extant. It contains articles by Henry Morley and others of note of the time.

Dickens' own copy of "The Vulgar Tongue," a glossary of slang, etc., published by Quartet, who made it a presentation copy to the author, is on view. "Wackford Squeers and Pecksniff," is an unpublished letter by Dickens, of which only 25 copies were privately printed by Clement Shorter,

## Musical News and Reviews

## Fortnightly Club Concert

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—Before an audience of about 2000 persons—the utmost capacity of the Academy of Music—the Fortnightly Club, under Henry Gordon Thumond, wound up its twenty-ninth season with its second concert. Like the Bach Choir at Bethlehem, the club carries on its rehearsals for months in anticipation of rare and culminated occasions, preferring thorough preparation of a few numbers to the hurried and superficial acquirement of an extended repertoire. It is a male chorus numbering 50 voices. Behind it stands an associate membership of not fewer than 515 persons. The very thorough and capable organization includes, in addition to an active board of directors, committees on music, membership, on rooms and entertainment, and on finance.

In this concert, which evoked the utmost enthusiasm of all present, the club relied entirely on soloists from its own ranks, thus demonstrating once more that it is not always necessary to "send abroad" for soloists in order to attract large audiences to concerts of local organizations. These soloists were Royal P. McCellan, a tenor with a clear, firm, flexible voice who understands how to sing with a male chorus; Edward Gebhart, baritone; George C. A. Deweller, a noted basso; W. Leon Jones, tenor; Robert Bolger and John Anderson, baritone; Clarence K. Baldwin, whose piano playing is enriched by the experience as a choral director and by creative activity as a composer, supported the singers at the keyboard and as soloist contributed his own D flat prelude in a group with music of Debussy and Dohnányi. From Grieg's "Landscape," which was the animated opening number, to Sullivan's time-tried "Lost Chord"

that closed the program, there were certain features in the work of the chorus deserving of special mention. In the first place, there was a singular cohesiveness and compactness on the part of the entire corps of fourscore vocalists. They seemed to offer the guiding hand of Mr. Thumond a single instrument to play upon. Into the ensemble each division built itself with the entirety in mind, instead of trying with the rest for salient self-assertion. One had the effect that one finds in a first-rate string quartet, when each player is "par inter pares" and there is no greatest and no least.

The tenors did not strive and agonize, and they did not sing flat. As in the case of the Orpheus Club, heard on the same platform a few evenings before, there had been a careful winnowing, and singers have not been retained on the roster of membership merely because of good fellowship or even that cardinal virtue, regular attendance at rehearsals. Our many local choruses are taking their cue from Leopold Stokowski's large design for the Sesqui-centennial Chorus, to which he intends to admit only those who are thoroughly able as well as entirely willing to sing.

A special concert will be given by the men's section of the Festival Chorus of the Worcester County Musical Association, next Tuesday evening in Mechanics Hall, Worcester. The concert is designed, not to take the place of the festival, but to reveal the new accomplishment of the men's section, which has been augmented and trained during the last winter to bring it up to the standard of the women's section. The chorus will be assisted by Marcela Craft, soprano, and Edwin Swain, baritone. The sixty-fourth festival will be given in May of next year.

Two Important Private Libraries

NEW YORK, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—The private libraries of L. Remsen Lane, Orange, N. J., and the Hon. J. M. Patterson of Philadelphia, are on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, New York. In the Lane collection, under the imprint of the Grolier Club, are: "Historic Printing Types," a lecture delivered by Theodore L. De Vinne, Jan. 25, 1885; a rare copy of "A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker," Washington Irving, with illustrations by G. H. Boughton, Howard Pyle and others; "A Classified List of Early American Bookplates," compiled by Charles Dexter Allen; "Facsimile of the laws and Act of the General Assembly, made for His Majesty's Province of New York," "The History of Hylas, the knight of the swan," by Robert Copland from the French version published in Paris, 1594, and others.

The Patterson library contains "Essays on Criticism," Matthew Arnold, first edition and presentation copy inscribed by the author; a lengthy letter from Benedict Arnold to the Governor of New York, written shortly before the discovery of his treason, but containing evident preparations for the same, called, "To His Excellency, Governor Clinton"; "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë edited by Currer Bell, in three volumes, a very rare copy carrying the autograph of Mary Howitt, widow of the poet; a leaf from Chaucer's "Ancrene Writ," which was printed by Caxton in 1475. This leaf is in good condition with the exception of a slight damage to one corner and is from the tale, "The Man of Lawe," lines 155 to 212; on the back is written, "from the library of Lord Ashburnham." There is a first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" in two volumes, bound in crushed blue velvet, morocco, by Riviere, printed for W. Taylor in London about 1719.

Among the Dickensiana of this library are: a privately printed report of a dinner given to Charles Dickens at the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, June 25, 1841; "Drooping Buds," from Dickens' "Household Words," printed by F. Pollock, in London, in 1852. This is said to be the only known copy of this work extant. It contains articles by Henry Morley and others of note of the time.

Dickens' own copy of "The Vulgar Tongue," a glossary of slang, etc., published by Quartet, who made it a presentation copy to the author, is on view. "Wackford Squeers and Pecksniff," is an unpublished letter by Dickens, of which only 25 copies were privately printed by Clement Shorter,

for circulation among his friends. "The Uncommercial Traveller," first edition, is bound in full crimson levant morocco, gilt top and gilt insides, embellished by Zschneider.

The original iron door knocker from the house of Dr. Samuel Johnson is exhibited in a dark green morocco silk-lined case, the inside of the front cover of which is a water color miniature in ivory.

Wilton Lockyer is to publish his reminiscences this autumn.

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# The Lords of the Manors of England Exchange Their Broad Acres for Stocks and Bonds

IF THE present rate of land sales is maintained, England and Wales will entirely change hands in the course of the next 50 years. The acreage of the two countries is a little more than 37,000,000 acres, and it is reliably estimated that during the last few years 700,000 acres of agricultural land on an average have been sold annually.

One firm of estate agents, indeed, in four years alone have marketed properties covering an area as great as the five counties of Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Herts, and Middlesex. A glance at the advertisement pages of any of the larger daily newspapers is sufficient to show that it is no overstatement to say that hardly a day passes that some old gray manor or historic estate is not sold "by private treaty," or comes under the hammer in the auction rooms.

All this is only a token of a great social change that is coming over rural England, that will sweep the England of tomorrow utterly and entirely from the England of yesterday. For the heavy burdens of taxation and high labor costs, combined with the general economic depression of the country have brought the end of large estates and the disappearance of the old type squire.

The country squire in the epoch that is now closing, stood in many ways for a manner of life that was feudal—not in its rights, for modern law recognizes not the ancient "droits du seigneur," but in its duties and honors. A squire of the old school was something more than a landlord to whom rents must be paid; he was also an adviser to his tenants, an arbitrator in local disputes, the organizer of village social life, a practical farmer, a local magistrate, and one on whose purse charity made a constant call, and from whom, in times of distress, a remission of rent might be asked with a certainty of assent. But now he and his place are disappearing and the estates have been divided up among the tenants, or bought by business men whose income comes from other sources than land and who look upon land-renting and agriculture as a recreation.

## Effect on Village Life

That the vanishing of the squire from the hall will make a great deal of difference to village life in England and will be felt very acutely, for a while at any rate, cannot be doubted. For these lords of manors who live by and on the land have for the most part a high ideal of duty to those who are tenants under them or who are employed on their land. "One man of broad acres estimated recently that he had to budget in a year to the tune of £2000 for expenditure which, although not obligatory, is inseparable from the fulfillment of a landowner's duties to others." That expenditure in his case included £1100 in pensions and allowances, £1000 for the maintenance of churches and religious purposes and more than £500 in donations to local clubs, flower shows, agricultural associations and so forth.

How very badly off, indeed, today is one whose wealth is in land as compared with another whose possessions are in stocks and shares is easily shown. A squire with an estate valued at £250,000 can only rely now on a net income of about £4500, although the gross income would be in the neighborhood of £20,000. If, however, his capital had been invested in government 5½ per cent stock his net income would have been very nearly doubled. This mystery is solved by the bitter complaints of the landowning class of the unfair way in which the burden of local taxation is distributed. For in England local taxation is raised solely on the basis of real property. Thus a lawyer earning £1000 a year and living in a £100-a-year house would be assessed for rates roughly on a tenth of the sum for which a neighboring farmer, making a similar income from 500 acres of land, would be rated.

An analysis of the receipts and expenditure on a number of agricultural estates made several years ago showed that a gross rental of £20,350 was subject to taxation charges totaling no less than £2396. Only recently the Duke of Bedford published a statement showing that on an estate of 16,600 acres in 1920, with receipts totaling more than £23,000 he met a loss of £6000. Another typical estate showed a balance of about £5000 in 1916; the fact that the cost of repairs has doubled explains why last year there was a deficit of £2700.

## Companies Organized

There are not isolated cases; the same thing is happening on the larger and smaller estates in all parts of England and Wales. With incomes that have diminished to vanishing point the land-owner and squire are finding it impossible to meet the demands of the tax-collector from their own resources. In a few cases big landowners have formed companies to take over their estates, as in the case

of Lord Howard de Walden, the co-operative association of landowners known as Dukeries, Ltd., and the most recent of all, the Grafton Estates Company, which will take over the ownership of the estates of the Duke of Grafton. It is an interesting sidelight, by the way, that in the latter case the memorandum of association was signed by the Duke (who with the Duchess is director of the company) and by that nobleman's under-butler.

In some cases outlying portions of estates may have been chiseled off, but in many more cases estates that may have been held for centuries have been sold in their entirety, and families that have grown old with England and their share have been uprooted. It may be said pretty safely that hardly any estates in England still in the possession of their pre-war owners are being maintained at anything like their old level, and that improvements are altogether out of the question. A net return of 2 per cent on the outlay on the equipment of agricultural land actually stands as a good figure today.

## A Squire's Budget

Only recently the case was cited of a landowner who offered £500 to take

off his hands a village which he had himself built for agricultural laborers! A day or so ago cottage property in a rural area changed hands at a price of £4 a house! The fact is that the land worker at the present cannot pay an economic rent, and that when repairs and rates have been settled by the landlord there is no surplus. Here is the budget of a squire who was lord of a manor that included a hamlet of 37 cottages:

RECEIPTS	Pounds
Rental from cottages	232
EXPENDITURE	
Rates	90
Repairs	241
Income tax	54
	385

or a debit balance of £153.

What wonder, then, that the squire is selling out where and how he can and investing the proceeds in stock from which he will get an income that need not vary on the debit side with appalling frequency.

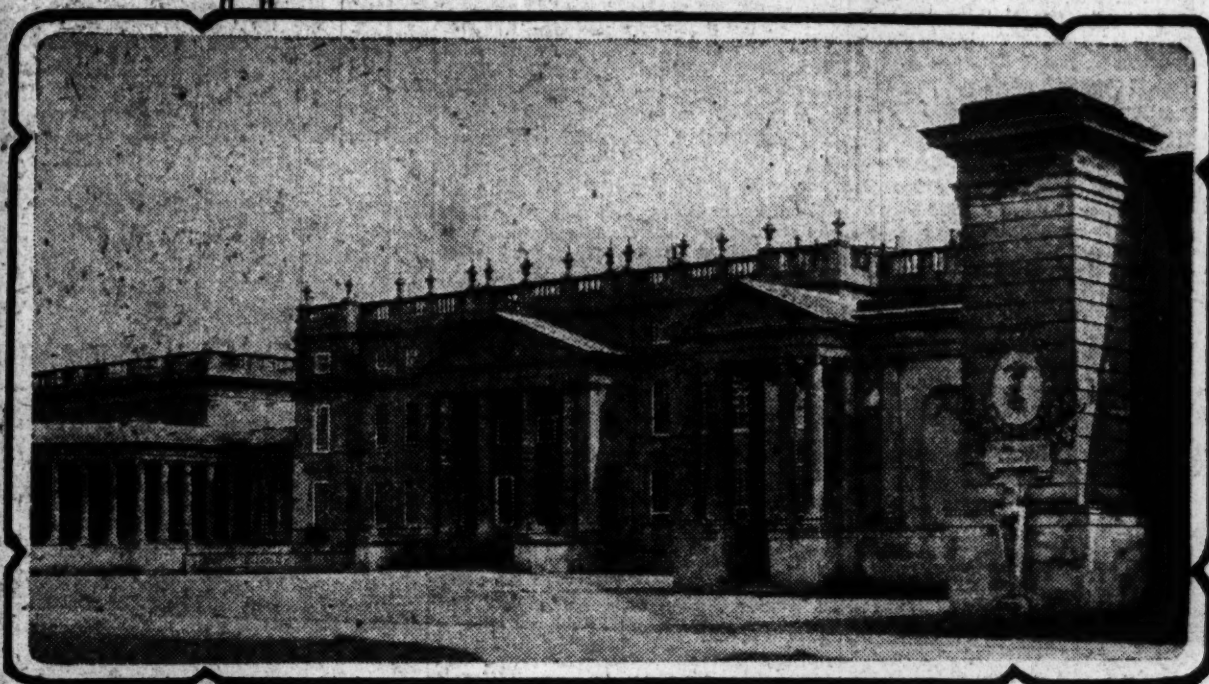
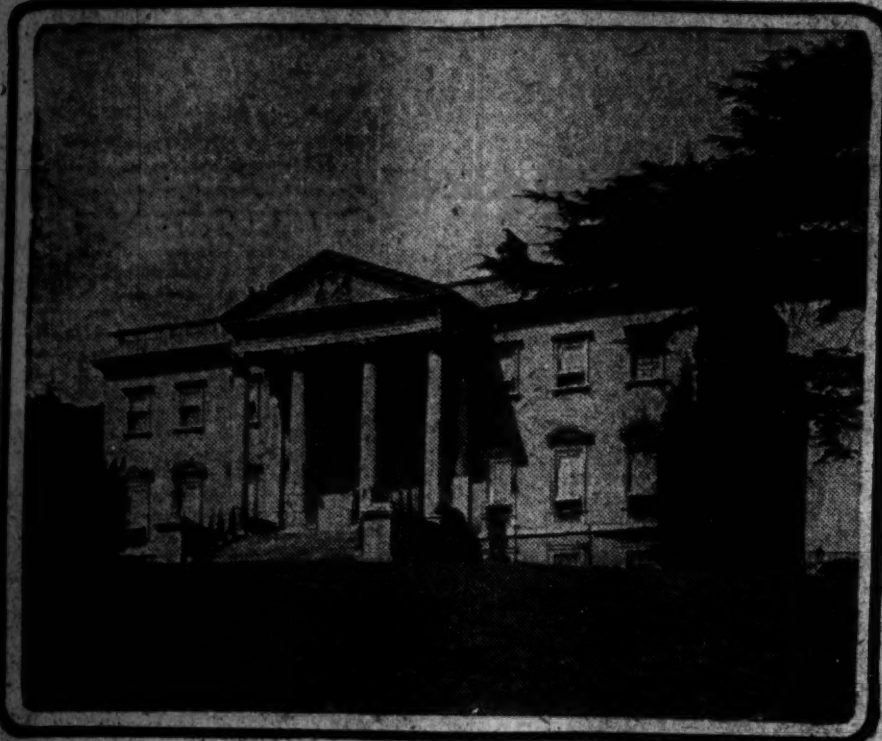
At first there was something of a rush on the part of the "new rich" to purchase country places but sad experience has taught them that an English country house, especially if it

happens to be of the dimensions of a "show place," costs a small fortune to keep up.

## When Tenants Buy

Large areas of agricultural land were bought by tenants, many of whom later regretted it. The money to complete the purchase was usually borrowed on mortgage, and unfortunate buyers now have found themselves unable to pay off the interest through the heavy decline of agricultural produce. For the same reason the problem of paying the rates and taxes they are now liable for, being their own landlords, has become one of the most pressing, as the banks in many cases already have as much money locked up in the land as they care for and are not prepared to lend any more.

There can be no doubt whatever that the day of what used to be called the "landed gentry" is over, and that they will have no successors. A few of the "New Rich" may try with the idea of great estates—but not for long. Owners of small holdings will succeed the masters of broad acres, and old houses that have been the homes of generations of lords of manors will become the country retreat of a townsmen's family—or ruins.



Photographs by Topical Press Agency

Upper Left—Claremont, Esher (Which Formerly Belonged to Lord Clive). An Adams House, for Many Years the Home of the Duchess of Albany.  
Upper Right—Welbeck Abbey, Belonging to the Duke of Portland; Who Hinted Recently That High Taxation Would Make It Impossible to Maintain the Family Estate.

Lower Left—Library of Kenwood, Hampstead, Which Belongs to Lord Mansfield, Who Is Disposing of Part of the Grounds to the Nation.  
Lower Right—Stowe, Formerly the Seat of the Dukes of Buckingham; Which Has Been Sold and May Be Used as a Public School.

## Buns and Sixpences at St. Bartholomew's, London

ONE of the queerest customs to be seen in the queer old City of London was observed on the morning of Good Friday last, when 21 widows of the parish picked up as many bright silver sixpences, fresh from the mint, from a flat tombstone, in the churchyard, and received as many hot cross buns.

Rahere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's, away back in the twelfth century, who is credited with having been a merry jester in his unregenerate days, may have laughed at the continuance of a custom the origin of which nobody understands, not even the generous-hearted gentlemen who hand out the sixpences and the buns, or the thankful ladies who receive them. The custom is "root in misty," as Mr. Yellowplush would say, but it goes on year by year. One story is that a lady who passed away in the earlier years of the Reformation, anxious that masses should be said for her, and knowing they could not be said publicly, left money for that purpose to be distributed every Good Friday. She hoped that the poor widows, as they picked up the sixpences from her tombstone, would offer a silent prayer on her behalf.

The name of the good lady is unknown, and there is no way to identify her. Nor do the vestry minutes throw any light on the custom. But in 1686 the entry reads "pd. Mr. Burgess for his sermon and the poor widows £8.0s.0d." In 1690 "pd. doctor's sermon 10s., given at the grave stone, 10s."; in 1693, "pd. Mr. Burgess for sermon on Good Friday, 10s."; and in 1699, "given to the poor widows at the stone 10s.; given to the minister 10s."

In the late eighties of last century it was discovered that there was no endowment for the support of the old custom, but Mr. G. W. Butterworth, a bookseller of Fleet Street, came forward and invested £22 10s., the interest of which is used to provide the sixpences and the buns.

So year by year the poor widows assemble at the church gate, and are received by the church and parochial authorities. A pair of steps is placed in position to enable them to climb over the churchyard wall, and this

done they assemble round an old flat tombstone, on which the bright new sixpences are laid. One by one their names are called; and one by one they come forward, pick up a sixpence, receive a hot cross bun, and so off with grateful hearts, rejoicing. They went through the quaint old ceremony this year; and it is likely to persist as long as anything remains of London.

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## FUTURE OF IRELAND CONTINUES PROBLEM TO GREAT BRITAIN

Cabinet Disturbed Over Situation and Unable to Act Lest Mr. Collins Be Discredited as "British Agent"

LONDON, April 11 (Special Correspondence).—It is now admitted in British ministerial circles that the Cabinet is seriously perturbed as to the future of Ireland. The position of the British Government is a very delicate one, so delicate that precipitate action would wreck the chances of the success of its own policy, which is to insure the justification of the Provisional Government in the eyes of the Irish people. Now in order to justify himself, Mr. Collins must demonstrate first that he has rid Ireland from every semblance of British control save that admitted in the treaty; and second, that he has established in the place of British administration a purely Irish government.

There is very little doubt that in February last the Irish people were prepared to accept this demonstration, and that an election in March would have yielded a substantial majority for the Free State Party. But the Ard-Fheis agreement of Feb. 22, accepted by Mr. Collins as the alternative to defeat in that assembly, which deferred the holding of the election for three months, has entirely altered the situation. The people, whose enthusiasm for the prospect of a free Ireland held out by the treaty would have led them to vote wholeheartedly for any constitution based upon it, have had this enthusiasm blown upon by the icy blast of Republican propaganda. The Provisional Government has been set the almost impossible task of pacifying a country torn by over a year's guerrilla warfare, with an imperceptible majority in the Dail as its sole support, and an adverse majority in Ard-Fheis.

**Small Cause for Optimism**  
It is the progress of these three months that the British Cabinet is watching with increasing anxiety. It follows from the circumstances of the case that any form of active British aid would mean the immediate downfall of the Provisional Government. Its opponents would declare that Mr. Collins was nothing but a British agent, and that the treaty was the mere shadow of nominal independence. The Cabinet can therefore do nothing but look on and refrain from interference. But the reports which reach it from Ireland give it small cause for optimism.

The general tenor of these reports may be briefly summarized as follows. The signatories of the treaty, counting upon the overwhelming desire of the majority of the Irish people for a reasonable settlement which would confer the blessings of peace, overestimated their capacity for dealing with the extremist factions which existed in the country. These extremist elements are widely scattered and do not form a coherent whole, but their leaders are prepared to work together to overthrow the treaty, however much they may differ as to what is to follow this overthrow. Their chief organizations are the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret society which has existed for the last 60 years at least, the Transport Workers Union, which is far more of a political body than a trades union, and the Republican wing of Sinn Fein, which honestly believes that an independent republic is the only possible solution of Ireland's difficulties. To these may be added a large number of young men who have come to the conclusion that guerrilla warfare is a congenial and not unprofitable employment, preferable in every way to the task of finding regular work, and who form the majority of the rank and file of the anti-treaty brigades of the Irish Republican Army.

**Free and Popular Elections**  
The Republican organizations know that a free and popular election would never place them in power, and their tactics are therefore to render such an election impossible. Their endeavor is to establish a show of force sufficient to overawe the mass of the population, and to obtain the return of the candidates they favor when they think the time is ripe. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government is to be rendered impotent in every possible way, and displayed as incapable of effective administration. Although the Republicans are a minority, they are an armed minority, and in Ireland it has always been fatally easy for an armed faction to impose its will on the country. The government is compelled to observe the forms of law, the opposition is not bound by such considerations. It may be added that recent events have shown that arms and ammunition seem to have a fatal propensity for falling into the wrong hands.

**No Force of Law and Order**  
Half of the period of three months agreed upon by Ard-Fheis has now elapsed, and it would be foolish to shut one's eyes to the fact that in these six weeks the Republicans have gained ground and the Provisional Government has lost it. The State of Ireland, which improved so rapidly immediately after the proclamation of the truce last summer, is now relapsing into the conditions of 1920. Outrages are daily committed all over the country, and there is no force of law and order with which to deal with them. Barracks and military stores, handed over by the British authorities to the Provisional

## SWISS BANK PAYS HIGHER DIVIDENDS

Shareholders to Get Six Per Cent Under New Law

GENEVA, April 11 (Special Correspondence).—The report of the Swiss National Bank for 1921, which has just appeared, shows a gross profit of 13,169,809 francs. General and administrative costs amounted to 3,715,436 francs, 1,378,600 francs are written off buildings and furniture, 2,600,000 francs are required for war tax, 1,000,000 francs for tax on printing of bank notes, and 250,000 francs each for pension and insurance funds.

After making these deductions, the net profit stands at 9,123,606 francs, which the directors propose to distribute as follows: 500,000 francs to reserve, 1,250,000 francs and 250,000 francs to dividends of 6 per cent on the ordinary and preference shares, and the remainder of 7,123,606 francs to the holders of the State, that is to say the Federation.

This will be the first time a dividend of 6 per cent has been paid, the new law of April 7, 1921, having made it possible, in place of the 4 per cent paid hitherto. The alteration in the law had an immediate beneficial effect on quotations of the shares.

**Bank Rate Lowered**  
During 1921, the Swiss bank rate was as follows:  
Five per cent from Jan. 1 to April 6.  
Four and one-half per cent from April 7 to Aug. 10.  
Four per cent from Aug. 11 to Dec. 31.

The rate for advances on securities varies from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. The average rate of discount was 4.44 per cent against 5 per cent in 1920, and 5.32 per cent in 1919, and the average rate for advances on securities 5.44 per cent against 6 per cent in 1920 and 1919. The report gives a table showing that the average bank rate was below that of any other country.

The Swiss bank note circulation Dec. 31 last was 1,009,263,735 francs against 1,023,712,430 at the close of 1920. The average circulation was 925,110,000 francs. Notes of 100 francs represented 46.81 per cent, and 50-franc notes 19.97 per cent. The metallic cover amounted, in the average, to 666,920,000 francs or 72.09 per cent varying from a maximum of 79.96 per cent and a minimum of 64.68 per cent. The Swiss note circulation has, therefore, been well covered. Nevertheless, the report opposes the idea of inflation which has often been proposed as a remedy for the high value of the exchange and the export crisis. It observes that inflation would risk increasing for the country the risks inherent in a general rise in the cost of living, without necessarily having the beneficial effect which many suppose.

**Swiss Trade Far From Good**  
The serious state of Swiss trade is reflected in the business done. The bank discounted in 1921 2,400,083,517 francs' worth of Swiss securities as against 3,325,105,825 francs in 1920, and 428,856,150 francs worth of foreign securities as against 558,707,938 francs in 1920. Advances on securities amounted to 262,860,660 francs in 1921 against 315,311,937 francs in 1920. The report states emphatically that the collaboration of all the peoples is necessary in order that the economic situation of the world may be re-established. It is, indeed, the lack of mutual confidence which is the main cause of the economic confusion which characterized 1921. After dealing with the situation in Switzerland, the report demands that the government shall, as soon as possible, get rid of the remaining import monopolies which it holds. Speaking of the difficulties of the hotel industry, the report imputes these not only to bad trade generally and to exchange rates, but to the passport formalities. Fortunately, this difficulty has been largely removed and the hope is expressed that this will become known abroad as soon as possible.

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## Texas Schoolgirls Their Own Modistes

Pretty and Stylish Dresses and Hats Shown at Houston Contest

Houston, Tex., Special Correspondence. TEXAS schoolgirls are making their own dresses and hats and are making them prettily and stylishly, too. This was evidenced at the state clothing contest held in Houston, for which 250 representatives from 59 cities and towns registered. Directors and instructors in home economics in state colleges were judges.

Workmanship, material, style, suitability and color combinations and accessories were taken into consideration by the judges in awarding the cash prizes offered by the State Mothers Congress. Competition was keen.

Simple gingham dresses, silk dresses for afternoon and street wear, dainty organdies, middie suits, wool dresses and hats were judged. There was a noticeable lack of high heels, ornaments, or jewelry. This is the third state contest, and the quality of work and style of dresses has improved and interest has increased each year.

As evidence of what the contests means to the girls, strenuous difficulties were overcome by many of them in order to get to Houston. Representatives from Balmore, Misses Frances McKinney and Joyce Thigley, had to ride across country for 35 miles in order to get to the railroad. Balmore is located in West Texas, between Pecos and Alpine, and although it is connected with the outside world only by horse and automobile, it boasts of one of the most active high schools in the State. Representatives from Ft. Stockton rode several miles on a freight train before connecting with a passenger train.

Loving cups were awarded by the State Federation of Clubs to the two schools in Groups A and B having the best general exhibit. All contestants

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## PARLIAMENT TRADITIONS FALL AS MORE WOMEN SEEK ELECTION

Authorities Already Planning to Make Necessary Changes to Accommodate New "Lady Members"

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, April 11.—Now that the vote has become familiar to British women, it seems odd that their "place" in Parliament should still attract attention. But while 1917 settled the matter on the moral plane, the question of the accommodation of lady members still crops up, notably when a general election seems imminent.

Twenty-four women in the United Kingdom have so far come forward as Parliamentary candidates, four contesting seats in London and the others standing in constituencies as far apart as Glasgow and Plymouth, and Liverpool and Lough.

How many of these will eventually take their seats in the House of Commons cannot be surmised, even in face of the organized activities of the women's organizations. But whether the proportion be large or small, it may be safely forecast that the present number of women M. P.'s will be augmented in the near future.

In this case, what of the accommodation of the new group of lady members in a complex and intricate building in which every room is already serving its set purpose?

When Lady Astor took her seat as first lady member in the December of 1919, great interest was evoked in this matter of accommodation and a room, vacated by Major-General Seely, lately Undersecretary for the Air Ministry, was relinquished for her use.

She was joined in the House, it will be recalled, in less than two years by a second lady member, Mrs. Wintreburn, but the existing lady member's room by alteration was found to meet the occasion. Thus modified, it remains today the withdrawing room for work or rest for the two women representatives.

**Books and Puff Box**  
The tawny-colored walls and upholstery, with its prim settees relieved by orange-colored cushions, give an air of restrained cheerfulness to the apartment, while its writing tables, recently augmented to three, with their burden of books and papers, tell of the daily routine of assiduous work. Femininity asserts itself in a corner, where a mirror and puff box retreat in violetlike bashfulness and seclusion.

The windows of this sanctum look out on the famous terrace with its reminiscences of sunny afternoon receptions, strawberries, and sparkling wit; beyond, the wide old Thames flows silently, hiding its stranger memories of great Englishwomen of the past, of the Virgin Queen, for example, whose in splendid state over its shining waters, and of Victorian Nightingale to whose persistent genius she due the isolated blocks of St. Thomas Hospital which, from this point, can be seen on its southern strand.

This room cannot be stretched for the accommodation of fresher arrivals in the House, but it is said the authorities will not be caught napping, and that their plans are already laid to provide the necessary apartments for new lady members.

With regard to women visitors to the House, the present arrangements seem adequate, whatever changes may occur in the electorate.

**Historic Screen Removed**  
Equally with men, women visitors may now sit in the members' strangers' and other public galleries, as well as in the ladies' gallery, from which the grille has been removed with good results.

It is curious that the fate of this grating, round which such bitter controversy raged in the past, has been so wholly ignored here, for it is doubtful whether the militant suffragettes, who chained themselves to it during the political struggle, of the

more placid lady visitors who smiled or beamed through its intricacies, ever gave a thought to its ultimate destination. Yet they might renew acquaintance with their old enemy, in the House itself, for contrary to press proposals at the time of its removal from the gallery, the grille was neither sold for the benefit of the Red Cross nor handed to a Trappist monastery, but was placed, inconspicuously enough, in the windows of the Central Hall.

There, it may be seen today, a memento of the women's historic struggle.

A small brass plate inserted in the stone-work of the wall near the entrance to the strangers' gallery bears these words:

"This brass plate and the brass screens now in the windows of this Hall once formed the grille in the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons. They were removed on August 23rd, 1917, pursuant to the vote passed by the House on August 15th, 1917."

**DUTCH COALITION RUPTURED IN VOTE ON DEFENSE FUNDS**

THE HAGUE, April 11 (Special Correspondence).—As previously cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the present Dutch Government is maintained by a small majority in the Second Chamber and a larger in the First Chamber, consisting of Catholics, Anti-Revolutionists and Christian Democrats. The Government wished the bill procuring some hundreds of million guilders for the defense of the Dutch Indies be accepted by the Second Chamber in a few days.

The Socialists and Liberals were as a whole not in favor of this bill, because of the high cost and also because of the possibility of further international agreements regarding limitation of armaments.

The Liberal member, Drion, proposed to postpone the discussion of the bill until Dr. van Karnebeek, head of the Genoa delegation and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had returned from that city. To the astonishment of the Government, Dr. Nolens, leader of the Catholics, seconded this motion, which was carried through with a huge majority, only the Anti-Revolutionists and Christian Democrats voting against it, thus making a rupture in the coalition.

Dr. Nolens is supposed to have acted in this way because he knew that a part of the more democratic members of his party would vote against the bill. This would mean a defeat of the Government probably of so serious a character that it would have to resign.

**PARIS MODEL COATS**

At this announcement we illustrate an exceptionally beautiful Model Coat which we have just received from Paris and which is made in superlative quality. Note the new Paris waist line and the novel heading which distinguishes the most fashionable Spring Coat. This model is priced in strict accordance with our famous "Value Giving" policy, and is bound to evoke universal admiration.

Excelsior Model Coat, made in finest quality Sateen, the collar, cuffs and lower side panels which are cut from the shoulder are richly embroidered with silk stitching to match. It is half lined silk and belted all around. Can be had in putty and taupe. Price \$15.00.

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Patterns on application. Also beautiful Catalogue of Fashion Post Free.

**FRENCH POPLIN**  
A beautiful fine All Wool Fabric of Poplin Weave. The fashion for Gowns and Coat-Frocks in exclusive tones of Hume, Powder-Blue, Lime, Biscuit and French Grey. Also in useful shades of Mole, Nattier, Nigger, Beige and Navy. 46 inches wide.  
Per yard. Special value. 7/11

**SAN TOY**  
A Pretty Silk and Wool material for Coat-Frocks and Gowns, also Children's Wear, in good shade of Grey, Saxe, Powder, Venus Rose, Biscuit, Nigger, and Navy. Also in Cream. 40 ins. wide.  
Per yard. Special value. 5/11

**CREPOLA**  
A new Crepe Fabric with smart accordion effect; for Gowns and Frocks. Drapes beautifully in large range of newest colorings for Spring and Summer wear. 44 ins. wide.  
Per yard. 9/11

**CREAM BLANKET VELOUR**  
A special offer of All-wool Blanket Velours in Cream only, most suitable for Coats, Tennis Wraps, and Children's Wear. 54 ins. wide.  
Per yard. 5/11 & 8/11

**FRENCH SEDAN CLOTH**  
A fine All-Wool thoroughly-shrunk Faced Cloth for smart wear, in excellent French colorings, including Citroy, Receda, Beaver, Nut Brown, Smoke Blue, Grey, Royal, Fuchsia, Nigger and Navy. 54 ins. wide. Per yard. 13/11

**ART SILK STOCKINETTE**  
A very Silky Fabric in beautifully-fine weave (woven tubular), in excellent shades of Nigger, Mole, Rust, Mid Brown, Putty, Beige, Copper, Wall Flower, Slate, Cherry, Mid Grey, Navy, also in Cream and Black. 54 ins. wide. Per yard. 15/11

**STRIPED CREPE-DE-CHINE**  
In Washing colours, for Morning Shirts and Summer Dresses. In coloured Stripes on White Grounds, also in a few coloured Grounds with Fancy Black and White Stripes. 32 in. wide. Per yard. Price 10/11

**PRINTED CREPE-DE-CHINE GEORGETTE**  
For Jumpers, Blouses and Smart Summer Frocks, in Light and Dark shades, which are being extensively used for the new models; also in Light shades on Triple Ninon and Crepe-de-Chine, with small floral designs in washing shades for Lingerie. Double width. Per yard 10/11

**CREPE JERSEY ROMAIN**  
The newest French Silk fabric, similar in appearance to Georgette, but twice as heavy, and falls beautifully. Stocked in all the leading shades of the season. Double width. Per yard 22/6

**CREPE GEORGETTE**  
This favourite and useful material in several different qualities, suitable for part or whole Dresses, in a large range of specially dyed shades. Double width. Price per yard 7/11

**PRINTED FOULARDS**  
On Twill, Satin and Radium Grounds, in a large range of small designs useful for morning wear, and also larger exclusive designs for smart wear. In all shades, especially Navy, Nigger and Black, with White designs. Double width. Per yard 8/11 & 7/11

**'TIFLIS' CREPE MAROCAIN**  
A new weave in this popular fabric. It has a well-defined rib, is very evenly woven, is very soft, and will drape beautifully. In all the fashionable shades. Double width. Price per yard 16/11

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Beautiful Hats for country wear and sports, all of Woolland's distinctiveness and moderately priced.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SUBJECT OF OIL  
CONSPICUOUS IN  
WORLD AFFAIRS

## Genoa Gets Its Share of Discussion and Interest in This Useful Product

NEW YORK, May 9 (Special).—Offhand there are few words that can be mentioned which have a more magical effect today than does the one of three letters spelling oil. The interest in oil securities during the last 10 days or so has grown to a great extent of enthusiasm. It is even said that not in many years has there so much talk about oil from so many angles and sources as there is today.

This interest is to a large extent due to the current appreciation in the price of oil products, especially crude and gasoline, and the prospects that there will be a huge consumption of oil products this coming summer, with none too much crude coming out of the ground.

**Oil Prominent at Genoa**  
Genoa, Italy, is not conspicuous for its oil (except, perhaps, olive), but the subject has been one of the most prominent that the Conference has had to consider, and apparently, there has been urgent need of this supposedly pacifying commodity to pour upon the troubled waters of diplomacy and international relations.

Strange to say, much of the commotion at the Genoa Conference has been closely related to oil, or more strictly speaking, to lands in Russia in which there are reported to be valuable deposits.

Monitor readers are familiar with the reported signing of a contract by representatives of the Royal Dutch & Shell oil interests and the Soviet delegates at Genoa conceding Russian oil lands to the former.

The oil situation at Genoa has continued to be as confused, and disturbing politically, as when the signing of the agreement was first reported. In fact, The Associated Press correspondent called at the end of last week that "none of the American oil towns ever had greater oil excitement than Genoa has had over the rumors that various oil agreements have been entered into by the Bolshevik delegation. Petroleum is gushing all over the Genoa Conference. Nothing has been created such a since the Germans and Russians handed to the surprised Conference their Easter treaty."

It is even said that the number of representatives of oil interests arriving in Genoa is increasing rapidly; that already 250 such individuals had arrived and that still more were expected within the next day or two. It is claimed that a determined effort is being made by all these representatives to secure what are believed to be valuable oil concessions in Russia. In one dispatch it was declared that "it is certain that the United States is playing an important, even if a negative, part in the negotiations."

The understanding at Genoa is that the United States would look with great disfavor upon any private negotiations that might be completed with representatives of the Soviet Government at this time. While the indications have been in the last few days that the Economic Conference at Genoa might fail to accomplish what Premier Lloyd George and his associates hoped when the gathering was arranged, it looks as though the oil negotiations would go on more actively than ever. In fact, the way would seem to be paved for doing this if the Conference should break up within the next few days as has been predicted.

**Russia's Oil Prospects**  
While complete statements regarding oil production in Russia are not available, M. Rakovsky of the Russian delegation to the Genoa Conference has made a statement in which he said that the monthly production of oil in Russia averaged 47,000,000 pounds monthly in 1915, and approximately 23,000,000 pounds in 1922 so far, a good being equivalent to 42 pounds a barrel.

M. Rakovsky called attention especially in his statement to the alleged fact that "the oil industry has suffered less practically than any other during and by reason of the Russian collapse. No one knows the exact extent of oil deposits in any section of the world where they are not known to be large. Undoubtedly, oil can be found in great quantities in Russia, and there is equal ground for asserting that with adequate capital, competent and aggressive management, it can be produced in that country on a much greater scale than ever before. This has been proved possible in Mexico to a notable degree since the British and Americans took hold of the oil fields of that country. It will be interesting, indeed, to watch future developments in Russia with respect to the discovery and production of oil."

**Turkey Also Has Oil**  
Genoa, however, is by no means the only point from which interesting statements have come relative to the oil situation in various parts of the world. Djemal Pasha, a former prominent political leader in Turkey, and at the present time commander of military forces in Afghanistan, was quoted in Berlin a few days ago as saying that "the Turks seek America's participation in the reconstruction of Turkey and are inclined to give oil concessions to Americans."

The discussion of the oil situation on this side of the Atlantic has been little less active than in Genoa, although perhaps not so sensational. Right now there is a controversy on in Washington on the part of certain political leaders in Congress over the recent lease of oil lands in Wyoming by the Navy Department to a subsidiary of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation. President Harding and the Attorney-General are said to have looked into the situation carefully and to regard it with favor. It is bound to be heard from for some time in a political way if in no other.

Harry F. Sinclair says he welcomes investigation. Explorations within recent years have indicated the existence of valuable oil deposits in Wyoming, and in other states in the northwest as well. The officials of a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railway Company have been working for some time in that general territory on land owned or controlled by the railway company. According to the latest advice received at the New York office actual discoveries of big deposits have not been made so far.

**Oil Issues Active**  
On the New York Stock Exchange, and everywhere else in the United States where oil stocks are dealt in regularly, they have been prominent features for some time. On a single day recently trading in a small group of such issues represented about 40 per cent of the total transactions in stocks throughout the five hours of the session. At about the same time the turnover in an oil stock on the New York Curb Exchange selling at only a few cents a share totalled more than 50,000 shares in a single day. These are only the most meager illustrations of the speculative interest in oil stocks.

In view of what has happened in recent months, there would seem little likelihood of a large number of new oil companies being promoted in the near future. Too many new ones have fallen by the wayside to make such an undertaking as easy as it was a few years ago.

On the other hand, those who direct the affairs of the well-established companies realize that they must be constantly on the lookout for new fields. They know that only in this way can the ever-increasing demand be met and can they be protected against the exhaustion of present wells. These leaders in the oil industry are not at all apprehensive over the present rather large supplies of the above ground, which are being made use of by them in endeavoring to depress the market value of oil stocks.

LOS ANGELES TO  
HAVE BANK MERGER  
OF IMPORTANCE

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—A re-financing plan looking toward one of the largest bank mergers of recent years is being pushed here by Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank. The merger, which is to follow the re-financing, when completed will affect nine state or savings banks and seven national banks, in addition to the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. Completion of this proposed merger is expected about July 1 next. The savings banks will probably be taken over first, and this step is expected to be followed by the consolidation of the national banks.

The financial institutions to be included in the consolidation are: Banks of Santa Maria; the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Santa Barbara; the Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank, Fresno; the First National Bank of Hollywood; the Hollywood Savings Bank; the Alhambra Savings and Commercial Bank; the First National Bank, Redlands; the Redlands Savings Bank; the National Bank of Tulare; the Savings Bank of Tulare; the First National Bank of Visalia; the Producers Savings Bank Visalia; the First National Bank, Oxnard; Oxnard Savings Bank; the City National Bank, Long Beach; and the Lindsay National Bank.

Under previous consolidations, the Union National Bank of Pasadena, the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Pasadena, the American Marine National Bank of San Pedro, and the Bank of Glendale have already become a part of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank.

SOMEWHAT HIGHER  
PRICES FOR WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 9.—Wheat took a moderate upward swing in value today soon after the opening, because of absence of any notable pressure to sell. New deliveries on May contracts were only moderate, 111,000 bushels. Today's receipts here, however, were estimated at 350 carloads. The opening, which varied from 1/4c decline to 1/4c advance with May 1 3/8c to 1 3/4c, and July 1 2 3/4c to 1 2 1/4c, was followed by an upturn all around to well above yesterday's finish.

Corn started lower, owing to liberal receipts, 330 carloads. After opening unchanged to 1/4c lower, July 6 1/4c @ 1/4c, the market underwent a slight general decline.

Oats started 1/4c to 1/4c lower, with July 3 3/4c, but rallied a trifle. Firmness of the hog market tended to give strength to provisions.

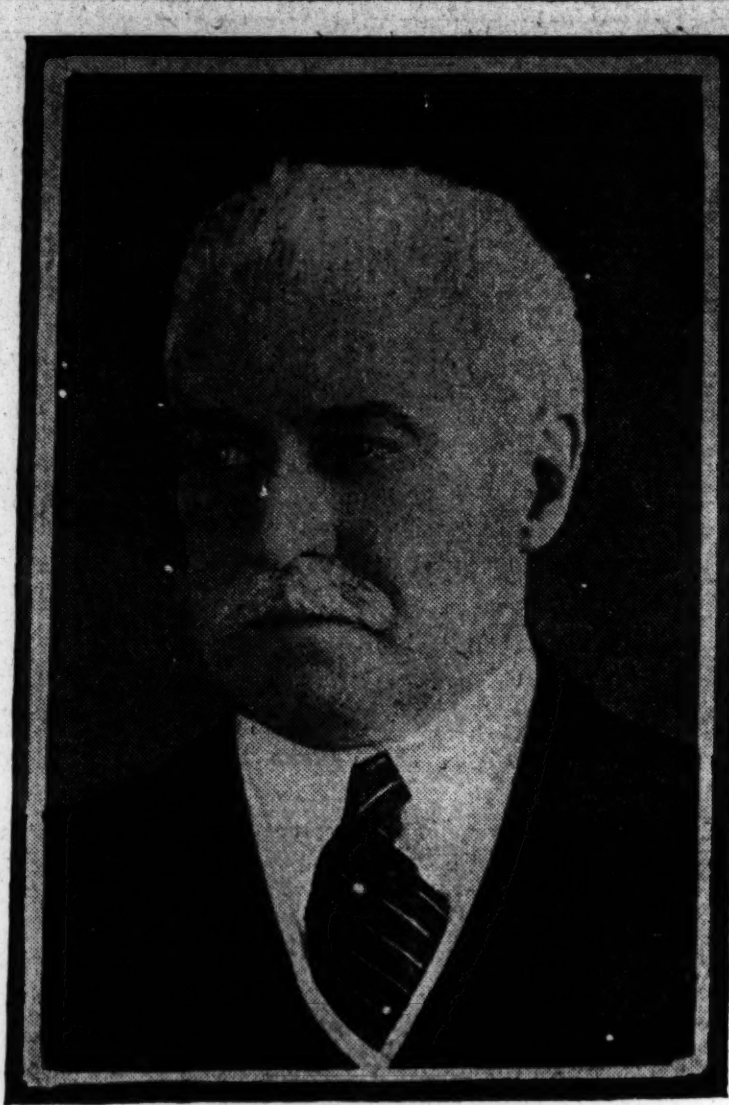
SINCLAIR OIL  
AFFAIRS GAIN

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil concern is in a stronger cash position than at any time since its organization. At the end of 1920, Sinclair owed the banks \$14,252,000 and at the end of 1921 \$11,085,000. A few months ago these bank loans were being reduced at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month, and are now wiped out ahead of time.

Sinclair's strong financial position is due largely to its great improvement in earnings since Jan. 1. Earnings are now running at the rate of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually, or treble the actual earnings in 1921.

**MAGNA COPPER'S LOSS**  
The Magna Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net loss of \$299,820, after charges and tax, compared with a net income of \$102,545 or 42 cents a share in 1920.

**CHILE COPPER'S REPORT**  
The Chile Copper Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showing a deficit of \$5,678,941 after interest, depreciation, depletion, and taxes, as compared with a surplus of \$151,994 in the previous year.



Samuel Rea

The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad began his railroad career at the age of 15 as a rodman in the engineering department of the road of which he is now president. Through years of practical experience Samuel Rea became one of the foremost railroad engineers in the United States and has many notable achievements to his credit. The most important of these were the tunneling of the North and East rivers, and the Hell Gate Bridge project in New York, both of which undertakings were constructed under his direct supervision.

Mr. Rea was one of the first to see the possibility of consolidating the large number of affiliated companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his pioneer work along this line is in a great measure responsible for the present Pennsylvania system.

PLAN IS ADVANCED  
TO REHABILITATE  
AUSTRIAN FINANCE

**Minister Seeks to "Valorize" Capitalization of Companies—Its Meaning**

VIENNA (Special Correspondence).—The Austria Minister of Finance recently provided public opinion with a new topic, proposing, in an interview, a new plan intended to help Austrian finance in finding a way out of its present chaotic state.

He calls his idea the "valorizing of values" and means thereby that all financial, industrial and commercial companies whose capital was originally paid up in full value (pre-war) kronen, should now raise this item of their balance sheet, inclusive of open and hidden reserves, to a corresponding figure expressed in present currency (paper) kronen. At the same time he intends to impose a tax of 10 per cent on the entire amount obtained by accommodating the figures of balance sheets to their real level in actual currency.

**Profits in Billions**  
To understand the meaning of the new measure, which has raised strong opposition, it is necessary to consider the actual economic state of most companies of pre-war existence. They have either maintained their original capital untouched or—which is more frequent—have raised it gradually according to requirement. Considering that the purchasing power of the full value or pre-war kronen was more than 1500 times that of the present paper unit it is clear that industries with, say, 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 (pre-war) kronen—which is equal to from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000—are now showing turn over and profits which are expressed in many billions of paper kronen. An extraordinary discrepancy is thus created between the capital originally invested and the return reaped if, as it happens, the yield is measured by the same unit as the initial capital.

The enormous profits seem to be out of proportion to the small full value of the capital; albeit the return, if reduced to gold kronen, are only normal. But this is intentionally overlooked, so that in order to avoid the persecution of socialist leaders, the majority of successful companies, though reaping good profits, avoid showing them or paying anything like earned dividends, because the figure expressed in paper kronen would show such high benefits in comparison with the capital invested that excessive taxation and the reproach of profiteering would be the result. Managers prefer to hide the results by passing them as much as possible to reserves, and great pains are taken to veil even these by all kinds of fiscal trickery.

**Objections to New Plan**  
It is evident that, if a bill should be passed, forcing all hidden profits and reserves to the surface, with a prospect of a 10 per cent tax on the totality of the sums revealed, estimated at about 300,000,000,000 kronen, such a measure would revolutionize the economical and financial condition of Austria. On the other hand, shareholders would certainly have no objection if companies could follow a more liberal dividend policy without incurring the risk of Socialist anathema.

The main objections are the 10 per cent tax which would mean a severe strain on the manufacturers' means though it is intended to issue a new bond in payment; the uncertainty of whether the rate of about 750 per cent (one-half of the actual depreciation) at which ante-war capitals are to be valorized will prove the right one and whether the basis of valorization will be stable enough to make a second experiment of a similar kind superfluous.

**The Only Sound Way**  
Dr. Guertler, the Finance Minister, and Dr. Rosenberg, his former adviser, the leading man of the Anglo-Austrian Bank and one of Austria's foremost financial experts, are fighting hard for their new idea, which certainly does not lack originality and boldness. The question of how to make the budget balance is perpetually worrying the Government and the next question is how to raise more taxes; truly a problem difficult to solve. The trade balance shows a surplus of imports over exports of 752,000,000,000 kronen, and from that side it will not be so easy to cure Austria's economical situation, though this would be the only sound way. No doubt Austria still has many assets, but in order to fertilize these, so that they may bear the fruit which can be expected, that atmosphere of order and confidence must be created which is the presupposition to economical development.

Only by returning to sound business methods, to steady work, to sober life and thrifty habits can this aim be reached. Stern measures will have to be applied, self-indulgence must be banished and nations willing to help Austria will have to satisfy themselves that this course is honestly taken.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
FOOTWEAR TRADE  
STILL THE RULEConditions, However, Are Rather  
Spotty—Staples Still Lag—  
Dress Shoe Call Disappoints

Although the wholesale shoe trade of the country still tends toward improvement there continues a lack of interest in lines of footwear which have been staple since the days when to peg by hand 90 pairs of shoes a day was not uncommon.

The mediocre demand for men's dressy shoes is a disappointment of non-standing. The call is not absolutely flat, but it is far short of the output of factories fitted to produce from 3000 to 6000 pairs daily.

Comfort shoes and children's turned boots are selling in a desultory way. An exception, however, is found in the call for children's low cuts, which have been active all this season. Prices range low on children's lace and button boots. Vici kid 5-8 is being offered from 55c to \$1.

**Ladies' Low Cuts Active**  
In the Boston shoe market the call for ladies' stylish low-cut footwear is all that could be desired. Either in turns or McKays manufacturers are insisting on four to five weeks for deliveries on new business. Men's shoes for hard service are oversold in places. Salesmen are now on the road with samples for the spring of 1923, but it is yet too early to obtain anything definite regarding conditions.

Western manufacturers are sending out their selling force for this coming fall's business, with a price list showing a cut from this season's figures. Excepting where strikes hamper production factories are running more than 50 per cent of capacity with an occasional one on full capacity.

A few large makers of men's fine shoes have lately closed contracts for a liberal amount of calfskins, which shows that there must be underlying such deals positive requirements or orders safe to anticipate.

## Packer Hide Market

Late sales in the Chicago hide market follow:

Year	Price	Year	Price
4,000 Feb.-Mch. bid str.	12 1/2c	10 1/2c	
5,000 Feb.-Mch. Col. str.	11 1/2c	10 1/2c	
2,500 Feb.-Mch. by Tex. str.	12 1/2c	10 1/2c	
2,500 Feb.-Mch. brd. cows	10 1/2c	8c	
18,000 Apr. 1st nat. cows	12 1/2c	10c	
2,000 Mch. nat. steers	13 1/2c	11c	
35,000 Apr. native steers	14c	13c	

8,000 Dec. light native cows..... 11c  
5,000 Dec.-Jan. heavy native cows..... 10c  
8,000 Dec.-Jan. native steers..... 12c  
7,000 Dec.-Jan. branded cows..... 9c  
5,000 Dec.-Jan. Colorado steers..... 11c  
4,000 Dec.-Jan. butbrand steers..... 11c

In cases of 5 per cent cuts in the above-named strike hides the price was 2 1/2c lower. The strength of the packer hide market is all the more conspicuous when compared with the low quality and unestablished prices of finished leather. This peculiar feature is further confirmed by subsequent Chicago sales in which native steers, native cows, and Colorado steers sold from 1/2c to 1 cent above earlier figures.

Strike hides are fast disappearing from the market and at fairly good prices considering their condition. Regarding the buoyancy of hide prices the regular tanners are skeptical, a consequence of a recovering leather market in which selling prices have been inconsistent with costs.

Frigorific hides continue active and well sold. Sales of No. 1 steers were made at 16 and 16 1/2c. The demand for light, first quality country hides is good, so prices in this grade are strong and steady.

Despite the disparity between the ecstasy of the packers and the dejection of the tanners, it is obvious that the trade winds are blowing toward business development, and that the day of forced sales of leather is past. Leather quotations from now on will probably be based on the cost of production.

**Leather Markets**  
Activity in the leather markets does not conform exactly with that in its allied trades. Novelty and shiny leathers are all that are in great demand.

Boston tanners of sole leather report business steady, but caution dominates dealings. Heavy union steer backs move fairly well, with top grades at 50c, cow backs, tannery run, 45c to 40c. No. 1 union bends 65c to 60c. The offer demand is improving. Shoulders are selling at 27c to 25c, steer bellies at 17c to 15c, heads at 10c, oak steer backs 52c to 50c, cow backs 45c, choice bends 85c to 75c, and the offer demand is increasing. Shoulders are 35c to 30c, and steer bellies 22c.

Chicago tanners say that an improving demand is noticed in all staple grades, but buyers keep close to needs. Prices are practically the same as above quoted. The inquiry for calf is only fair. Both markets are firm, with a belief that quotations must soon rise to a replacement basis.

Calfskin tanners confidently look for a better call for standard tannages soon because there are more inquiries, and the late sale of a fair-sized lot of chrome-colored calf might justify such predictions. Plump skins, No. 1 grade, are now selling at 40c to 35c. Good selections are 28c to 22c, with odd lots offered at 18c to 12c. Bark orders of the novelty finishes are being completed, but little new business is reported. White and brown calf has had a good run of trade and is selling now in an end-season way at 65c to 55c, for the top grades. Mediums are 60c to 40c, and lower grades 35c to 30c.

Chicago and Boston tanners of side upper leather are still hoping for a steady demand, but they admit that the call is still mediocre. Colored chrome No. 1 sides range from 25c to 20c, seconds 18c to 16c. Cheap leather is obtainable from 14c to 7c. Prime colored buck is fairly active at 36c to 33c, mediums 30c to 25c, and lots in the evening.

## lower grades are selling at 20c to 15c. Tanners expect that by another month staples will show a much improved condition.

**Patent Leather Scarce**  
Patent leather tanners are booking orders as if the market were not in sold-out condition. The advance so frequently heard of still lacks confirmation. However, patent leather from 25c to 20c has disappeared. Therefore, buyers needing fair sized lots are obliged to take a higher grade and so call it an advance in price. Top selections now bring 60c. Other grades of chrome patent range from 40c to 30c. Bark tanned is 25c to 20c, with the lower qualities selling from 15c to 10c. All good leather is shipped on receipt of order, a condition which may continue for a while yet. The foreign demand is light. Prices hinder foreign buying.

Boston tanners of glazed kid are not moving anything like the amount expected during the current season. Labor troubles in Lynn, Mass., and at two important points in the west curtail business greatly. There is a fair foreign demand, but not enough to fill the gap. Raw skins have dropped a little in price but tanners are too absorbed in disposing of their output to buy raw skins at any price.

Philadelphia tanners report business active, although sales average small. More stock is moving west than locally. Prices in either of these large markets cannot be told by giving quotations which remain unchanged. Dealers say: "Fix up the labor matters and we will have all the business we can attend to."

STEEL CORPORATION  
UNFILLED TONNAGE

In the unfilled tonnage statement of United States Steel, Wednesday, a big gain is expected, estimates ranging from 500,000 to 900,000 tons. The probability is that the increase will be about halfway between, bringing orders May 1 to over 5,100,000 tons, compared with 4,494,148 April 1.

If the Steel Corporation subsidiaries had accepted all the business in sight in the latter part of April, it is likely that bookings would have been a good deal larger. But due to the coal strike uncertainties, steel producers generally have been slow in taking on business.

United States Steel bookings showed an almost uninterrupted decrease from July, 1920, when they were 1,118,468 tons, to February, 1922, when a low of 4,141,069 was reached. The tide turned in March, and that month showed a gain of 353,079 tons.

Railroad and construction buying were the largest responsible for the activity in steel last month. The products affected being plates and structural. Sheets and pipe were also well purchased.

United States Steel's shipments in April were around 950,000 tons.

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co., Boston)

Security	Bid	Asked
*American Glue pf.....	112	114
*American Glue com.....	127	131
*American Mfg. com.....	92	96
*American Mfg. pf.....	80	84 1/2
*Arlington Mills.....	100	102 1/2
*Bates Mfg.....	250	260
*Berkshire Cotton Mfg.....	114	118
*Bigelow Hartford Carpet pf.....	102	104
*Bos Wov H & R com.....	95	95
*Boston Wov H & R pf.....	95	95
*Columbia Nat Life Ins.....	120	125
*Cornell Mills.....	206	206
*Dartmouth Mfg.....	72	74
*Dartmouth Mfg pf.....	78	82
*Douglas Shoe pf.....	92	96
*Draper Corp.....	150	155
*Edmond Mills pf.....	95	95
*Fairbank Mfg Co.....	120	125 1/2
*Fairbank Rubber pf.....	80	85
*Fairhaven Mills.....	87	91
*Flint Mills.....	196	210
*Great Falls Mfg.....	90	98
*Grinnell Mfg.....	125	135
*Greenleaf & Die pf.....	88	93
*Grylock Mills.....	210	210
*Hood Wakefield pf.....	101	107
*Wood Rubber pf.....	93	97
*Lawton Mills.....	145	155
*Lawrence Case Co.....	114	121
*Library Bureau pf.....	100	105
*Ludlow Mfg. Associates.....	129	134
*Mass. Cotton Mills.....	142	147
*Nashawena Mills.....	128	134
*Naumkeag Steam Cot Co.....	215	222
*Nonquitt Spinning Co.....	90	95
*Pacific Mills.....	159	163
*Pepperell Mfg.....	170	177
*Plymouth Cordage Co.....	160	167
*Puget Sound Lt & Pr pf.....	80	84
*Quisset Mill com.....	45	54 1/2
*Rural Shoe Mfg.....	45	55
*Sagamore Mfg.....	320	340
*Sharp Mfg com.....	105	105
*Union Twist Drill pf.....	87	87
*U. S. Robbin & Shuttle com.....	102	114
*U. S. Robbin & Shuttle pf.....	75	102
*U. S. Envelope com.....	127	142
*U. S. Envelope pf.....	106	110
*Walter Baker & Co Ltd.....	117	123
*Wamsutta Mills.....	112	117
*Whitman Mfg.....	195	195
*West Boylston Mfg pf.....	84	84
*Yale & Towne Mfg.....	239	239

\*Tax exempt. †Pays extra dividend.

†Extra dividend.

BRITISH HIDE  
PRICE LEVEL  
FORCED DOWNTanners' Withdrawal From Market Causes Unexpected Drop—  
Tone of Leather Better

LONDON (Special).—Tanners by abstention from the domestic hide markets, are forcing prices down again. Slight falls are reported, and best ox hides are now selling from 6d. to 8 1/4d. per lb. Calf prices are decidedly weaker, and at the recent London sales declines of 1d. to 3 1/4d. per lb. were noted. The fall was rather sensational, and quite unexpected, even by light leather tanners. Tanners seem to have recovered confidence in the foreign hide market, as prior to the Easter holidays, quite a fair amount of business was done in South American at the lower range of prices.

**Sole Leather Firm**  
There is a better tone to the sole leather market, and right up to the Easter holidays, fair inquiry was experienced from the shoe making centers. Speculation, however, is absent, and immediate requirements are still the only business sent by cutters. Tanners are getting over their scare of a few months ago.

Even American tanners have been prospecting in England for years, but as far as is known, nothing big has been done. Some anxiety is yet felt with regard to a possible dump of American sole leather, as it is well known that merchants are receiving many offers of large blocks of stock at prices which look attractive, and it is felt that, as the exchange improves, American holders may unload some of the heavy stocks—held so long by the banks in America—in England. Canadian tanners seem especially anxious to obtain a footing in the British market, and are making very attractive offers in oak sides, bends, and offal.

The trade in upper stock is decidedly better, and owing to the run on patent in the United States and in England, prices are hardening. Suede continues to move, but some of the low grade rubbish imported from France has rather put off users. The run on colored kid is almost at an end, as women do not seem to have taken kindly to this style of leather. The demand for black kid is slightly better, and importers are hopeful of a good run on this stock for autumn shoes.

**Shoe Trade Conditions**  
Shoe manufacturers were fairly well employed on holiday wear, but retailers do not seem at all satisfied at the turnover. The fact is the public are getting tired of the high prices, and are waiting a further drop. The difference between the cost price and selling price is still far too great, and buyers are finding it difficult to get shoe section is slightly improving, values for March being £221,788 compared with £176,960, sent overseas during February.

INDIA IS BUYING  
GOLD IN LONDON

India is buying all available gold in the London market at a slightly higher price than is offered by United States interests. In the last week English gold imports totaled £369,000, of which £367,000 came from South Africa. Gold exports to India amounted to £450,946. However, in the near future larger shipments are expected from the South African fields.

There are unconfirmed reports in London that as soon as the shipments arrive more large gold exports to the United States may be expected. Nothing is known in New York to confirm these rumors, but authorities consider the resumption of the gold flow to the United States as not at all unlikely.

## STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION

NEW YORK, May 9.—With one exception, the entire regular ticket of officers of the New York Stock Exchange was re-elected yesterday. The exception was the defeat of Samuel M. Newburger of the governing committee, by William A. Greer, Seymour L. Cromwell, president, and Warren B. Nash, treasurer, were re-elected for one year. Members of the governing committee, re-elected for four years, follow: James C. Auchincloss, Oliver C. Billings, Dexter Blagden, Edgar Goody, Jay F. Carlisle, Robert Gibson, R. H. T. Halsey, James T. Mason and L. Martin Richmond.

## COPPER UP TO 15¢ CENTS

Copper producers have raised prices to 15¢ cents a pound. Large quantities of copper were sold Monday on a 12-cent basis, following which offerings were withdrawn. The renewal of buying continued today at the new level. Domestic mills have been good buyers with fair export takings.

## Bonds of the highest grade

## Harris, Forbes &amp; Co

Incorporated

35 Federal St Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co  
56 William St  
New YorkHarris Trust & Savings Bank  
Bond Department  
Chicago







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FEDERAL REPORT  
ON CONDITION OF  
CROPS ISSUED

Situation as of May 1 Set Forth  
in Government Figures on  
Wheat, Rye, and Hay

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Agricultural conditions existing on May 1 were set forth today by the United States Department of Agriculture in its May crop report forecasting the winter wheat, rye and hay crops for this year from their condition on May 1, the amount of last year's hay crop remaining on farms on May 1, and the percentage of spring plowing and planting completed to that date. The report follows:

Winter Wheat.—A total crop of 584,798,000 bushels is forecast on the condition of the crop May 1, which was 83.5 per cent of normal and on the area remaining on that date to be harvested, which was 83,131,000 acres. Last year's crop was 587,032,000 bushels, the condition on May 1 was 88.3 per cent of a normal, and the area harvested last year was 42,702,000 acres.

A month ago a crop of 572,974,000 bushels was forecast from the condition on April 1, which was 78.4 per cent of a normal, and based on the assumption of average abandonment of acreage since last autumn, when the area sown was 44,283,000 acres. The average production of the last five years is 578,576,000 bushels, the average condition for the last 10 years on May 1 is 87.1 per cent of a normal, and the average area harvested in the last ten years is 36,789,000 acres.

Rye: A total crop of 79,152,000 bushels is forecast on the condition of the crop May 1, which was 91.7 per cent of a normal. Last year's production was 57,913,000 bushels, and the condition on May 1 was 92.8 per cent of a normal, while the average production for the last 10 years is 57,060,000 bushels, and the average condition on May 1 for the last 10 years is 90.2 per cent of a normal. A crop of 69,867,000 bushels was forecast a month ago from the condition on April 1, which was 89.0 per cent of a normal.

Hay.—A total crop of 103,579,000 tons is forecast on the condition of meadow lands on May 1 which was 90.1 per cent of a normal, and an expected hay acreage of about 74,435,000 acres this year. Last year's production was 94,882,000 tons, and the 10-year average production is 97,331,000 tons, while last year's May 1 condition of meadow lands was 91.5 per cent of a normal, and the May 1 10-year average is 89.8 per cent.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 10,792,000 tons, compared with 13,771,000 tons so held a year ago, and 14,417,000 tons, the average May 1 stocks for the last five years. Pastures.—The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 84.6, compared with 81.6 on May 1 last year, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 85.6.

Spring plowing: Was 68.5 per cent completed up to May 1, compared with 77.3 per cent on May 1 last year, and a 10-year average in May of 70 per cent.

Spring planting: Was 58.6 per cent completed up to May 1, compared with 63.5 per cent on May 1 last year, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 57.8 per cent.

BRITISH COTTON  
TRADE DEPRESSED

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special).—No great advance is being made in the cotton trade either in respect to home or foreign demands for cloth. Prior to the war the British sold more than 2,000,000 yards of cloth annually to foreign customers. This represented nearly 80 per cent of her entire production. In March of 1922 she shipped to order only 303,857,000 square yards. What this really means to the industry may be measured by the fact that in 1918 the export of cloth averaged about 600,000,000 yards a month. To get to her former position in the world's markets, Great Britain will have to come to lower prices.

For the present, the development of the industry has been arrested. The latest returns show that as compared to 12 months ago there are nearly 1,000,000 spindles less in the industry, and, although there are 8000 looms more, there are fewer looms today than there were a few years ago. It is being assumed that both capital and labor are taking too much out of the industry and keeping prices too high.

## DIVIDENDS

McCrory Stores, regular quarterly of 1 cent on common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.  
Brookline Mills, semiannual of \$4 a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.  
Crescent Pipe Line Company, regular quarterly of 75 cents a share, payable June 1.  
Standard Oil Company of Kansas, regular quarterly of \$1 a share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.  
Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, regular quarterly of \$2 a share on common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.  
Phillips Petroleum Company, regular quarterly of 50 cents a share, payable June 15 to stock of record June 15.

J. V. PHIL & NORFOLK R. R. The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, an operating revenue of \$4,151,601, after taxes \$1,165,258, deficit after interest \$944,143 and a deficit after total deductions of \$1,402,858.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS For the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, the Minneapolis & St. Louis road reports a corporate deficit of \$1,846,225, after taxes and charges, compared with a net profit of \$600,176 in 1920, equivalent to \$2.32 a share on \$55,792,600 stock.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC INCREASES The Chicago freight tunnel carried 92,000,000 pounds of merchandise last month, compared with 75,000,000 a year ago in April, and reports that general traffic is increasing in a decided way.

BANK SUPERVISION  
IMPORTANT FACTOR  
IN BUYING BONDS

One of the first requisites to be remembered by investors seeking outlet for surplus funds is the selecting of a safe banking house. The reputation of the concern is in large measure a guarantee of the class of securities in which it deals. Banking supervision over companies in which the stock or bond owner is interested is important.

The fruit of such policy is graphically illustrated in a compilation which has been made by Harris, Forbes & Co. of Boston, of the combined earnings of 50 public utility companies for which they have acted as bankers over a long period of years. The list includes all branches of the industry, comprising 23 electric light and power companies; five gas and electric companies; 17 electric railway companies and five gas companies.

The period covered by the compilation extends from 1911 to 1921, inclusive, a period of many vicissitudes in the public utility business, including World War. Gross revenues increased from \$125,423,843 in 1914 to \$315,766,439 in 1921, there being no year in which a decrease was recorded. A similar showing was made in net earnings, an increase from \$22,518,180 in 1914 to \$99,237,446 in 1921 being returned.

Of vital importance to bondholders is the large margin shown above interest charges. These annual requirements were covered from a minimum of 2.12 times in 1913 to a maximum of 2.81 times in 1921. Such a margin of safety furthers more than an adequate balance to protect bondholders against a possible depression in business.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.  
Call Loans—New York 4%  
Renewal rate 4%  
Outside com'l paper 4%  
Year money 4%  
Customs com'l loans 5%  
Indiv. cus. col. loans 5%  
Today Yesterday  
Bar silver in New York 69 1/2 69 1/2  
Bar silver in London 69 1/2 69 1/2  
Mexican dollars 53 1/2 53 1/2  
Bar gold in London 33 1/2 33 1/2  
Canadian ex. dia. (%) 117-3 117-3  
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2 99 1/2

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:  
Boston 4%  
New York 4%  
Philadelphia 4%  
Cleveland 4%  
Richmond 4%  
Chicago 4%  
St. Louis 4%  
Kansas City 4%  
Dallas 4%  
San Francisco 4%  
Amsterdam 4%  
London 4%  
Berlin 4%  
Brussels 4%  
Copenhagen 4%  
Madrid 4%  
Paris 4%  
Rome 4%  
Stockholm 4%  
Switzerland 4%

## Clearing House Figures

Boston New York  
Exchanges \$50,000,000 \$76,000,000  
Year ago today 46,170,508 66,800,000  
Balances 14,000,000 60,000,000  
F. R. bank credit 15,728,597 41,100,000

## Acceptance Market

Spot Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Banks—  
30-60 days 3%  
60-90 days 3%  
Under 30 days 3%  
Less Known Banks—  
30-60 days 3%  
60-90 days 3%  
Under 30 days 3%  
Eligible Private Banks—  
30-60 days 3%  
60-90 days 3%  
Under 30 days 3%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.44	\$4.43	\$4.84
Demand	44.44	44.33	48.44
Cables	44.44	44.33	48.44
France	9.1050	9.09	9.09
Guineas	28.38	28.35	40.2
Marka	0.0348750	0.03350	23.8
Swiss francs	1.29	1.28	13.2
Poestas	15.53	15.54	19.3
Belgian francs	8.30	8.29	19.3
Kronen (Austria)	0.00125	0.00125	20.26
Argentine	1.3179	1.3100	96.45
Poland	0.250	0.248	28.80
Hungary	1.12	1.11	20.20
Jugo-Slavica	3.75	3.7	20.20
Finland	1.11	1.10	19.30
Tschecho-Slov.	1.9225	1.93	20.26
Rumania	0.680	0.70	19.30
Portugal	20.00	20.00	44.0
Turkey	68.50	69.00	108.22
Shanghai	78.25	77.250	78.00
Hong Kong	57.1250	57.25	78.00
Bombay	35.50	35.15	48.46
Yokohama	47.35	47.30	48.46
Brazil	13.80	13.75	18.75
Uruguay	30.1250	30.00	108.42
Colombia	11.50	11.40	35.50
*Cable	38.50	38.15	

\*1918 average 22.44 cts. per rupee.

## CRUDE OIL ARRIVALS

PROVIDENCE, May 8 (Special).—The tankship Harold Walker, laden with 750,000 barrels of crude oil from Tampico, Mex., and the Currier, with 45,000 barrels, from Port Arthur, Tex., arrived here today. The Walker is owned by the Mesopot Company and will discharge at its station here. The Currier is owned by the Gulf Refining Company, to whose station its cargo is consigned.

## HAYES WHEEL STOCK DIVIDEND

DETROIT, May 8.—Stockholders of the Hayes Wheel Company will vote on a proposal to increase the capital to the full authorization of \$200,000 shares by the declaration of a 25 per cent stock dividend. It is also proposed to change the present \$10 par value shares to no-par value shares.

LONDON MONEY  
MARKET IS NOW  
DECIDEDLY EASY

Short-Term Funds Over-Abundant—Metropolitan Railway Issue Brings Premium

LONDON (Special Correspondence).

—Although the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent some time ago, several days elapsed before the full influence of the change was felt. The reduction was universally regarded with surprise, but it is doubtful if Lombard Street is ever taken completely by surprise. Anyway, the tenders for treasury bills and bonds which were put in within an hour of the change allowed very adequately for the new conditions.

The average rate for the bills allotted dropped to a fraction of a penny over 3 1/2 per cent and immediately thereafter the rate for "additional" treasury bills fell to 3 1/2 per cent. These "additional" bills are intended to be a convenience for the money market rather than a help to government financing, hence the divergence between the rates which the Treasury pays for the weekly lots which it must place and the extra bills which it condescends to sell.

## Short Money Over-Abundant

Short money has really become over-abundant and the balances lent from day to day by the banks go almost begging and are placed with difficulty at 1 1/2 per cent. With few commercial bills available and little demand for ordinary advances, money more and more seeks employment in stocks of the immediately realizable type.

Those who persist in keeping their money on fixed deposit with the banks at diminishing rates of interest now find that there are comparatively few securities to be got at bargain prices. As a result of their belated awakening to the influence of continuously cheapening money, borrowers are ceasing to be the servants of lenders.

An issue of \$200,000 of preference stock by the Metropolitan railway—the oldest of the underground railways in England or elsewhere—was applied for to the extent of \$2,000,000. The return was the now exceptional one of 5 1/2 per cent for a security that a trustee must invest in, but existing stockholders in the company were given prior consideration in allotment there was very little left for the outside subscriber and the stock at once commanded a big premium. For the first loan of Tzecho-Slovakia there was considerable public subscription which was rewarded by full allotments of the smaller amounts applied for, but it is doubtful if the cautious class of investor had much part in carrying this initial effort of a new and untitled borrower to a premium, which did not survive very long. With a yield of 8 1/2 per cent on the issue price this loan ranks in the speculative loan contest.

## A Little Time Ago the Contest

between the old group which had always sponsored Australian Commonwealth and State issues and a new group which challenged that position was described. The outcome of the contest was not quite as was then fore-shadowed. Western Australia, which had provisionally confined its business to the newer group, had a last conversion with the old, and in a challenging vein put the proposition: "If you can get for us the same terms as you got for the last Commonwealth loan, you can do the business." The challenge was accepted and Western Australia got the \$2,000,000 it wanted on exactly the same terms as the Commonwealth loan. The only satisfaction the new underwriting group has out of its attack on an old preserve is that it has enabled first the Australian Commonwealth, and, secondly, the least considerable of the Australian states, to test the London market at the risk of the underwriters and to test it with a success that has been beneficial to all holders of British colonial loans.

Cheap money and the insatiable demand for high-class investments have inevitably led to revised expectations that the Treasury will soon undertake a funding operation on a moderate scale. There is no likelihood of an ambitious attempt to deal with the purely floating debt in the form of Treasury bills, for the amount of these outstanding has been substantially contracted, and though the return on them, as already indicated, is not very attractive, the money market is by no means ready to dispense with them as a channel for the employment of funds which there is no commercial outlet. Rather, the idea is that an opportunity should be given to holders of such exchequer bonds and national war bonds as mature at comparatively early dates, to anticipate the due dates and exchange into longer maturities. The 3 1/2 per cent conversion loan, which was created last year for this very purpose, and yet did not succeed in inducing exchanges on the scale hoped for, has since achieved a vogue that gives promise of a wider field for its utilization as a blanket security covering the host of war bonds which came into being under the day-day borrowing system. The last of these does not mature until February, 1925, and each year, with the exception of 1926, substantial amounts fall due.

## War Bond Maturities

The picking of 1926 as a due date looks rather inexplicable at first, but it is easily explained. National war bonds were invented in 1917 and their duration was for five or 10 years. As no 10-year bonds were issued in 1916 and as by 1921 the occasion for the issue of five-year bonds had disappeared, 1926 became the first year in which the British Treasury is to be troubled by specific debt maturities. Before then and after there is so much to handle that the interval should be welcome. Perhaps, if all goes well, there may then be a chance

of paying off a fair proportion of the overseas obligation.

Those of the rather advanced financial thinkers in London who have been advocating reduction in the amount of German reparation payments, and of war debts as between the European Allies, have been brought suddenly to their bearings by the readiness which Germany and Russia exhibited at Genoa to put these theories into practice. The financial world whose idealism has in fact been inspired by the most practical motives, have been taken aback to find that theories whose virtue depended on universal acceptance could be diverted into particular channels so as to defeat their wider application. More and more the British people, wise and simple, are coming round to the view that the less they try to reform others who are not ready for it, and the more they address themselves to reform and at home, the more also they will win the causes of peace and economic restoration.

FRISCO BAY ISLAND  
TO BE TERMINAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8 (Special).—The United States Navy Department has withdrawn all objections to the use of Goat Island, in the middle of San Francisco Bay as a union rail, highway and ferry terminal by the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway and other transportation concerns. Rear Admiral Alexander S. Halstead, of the twelfth naval district has received a communication from Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby to this effect, and further instructing the naval officer to act for the Navy in "turning over the north-west portion of the island to the State of California or other authoritative public agency for use as a terminal point."

Public hearings on the project are to be held in June in San Francisco, and the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway Company has completed surveys of the proposed route and drawbridge to connect Goat Island with the mainland shore of San Francisco Bay, and has arranged for the financing of the plan at an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000. The use of the island will reduce the ferry time across San Francisco Bay by about eight minutes.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL  
TERMINAL PLANS

CHICAGO, May 8.—President Markham of Illinois Central says: "There have been many conferences between executives of Chicago railroads occupying different terminals here, and I am confident that plans are afoot, although not matured, that will bring true my dream of a great lake front terminal near the Fifth Street, our present headquarters."

"It is beyond the bounds of common sense to erect three or four great costly terminals where vast preliminary physical changes would be necessary to provide for their accommodation in both trackage and station space. Our site is ideal for a terminal project."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company will reopen its plant for business. More than 600 operatives will return to work.

The National Bank of Credit is to be organized at Rome, with directors almost wholly from the largest creditors of the insolvent Banca Italiana di Sconto.

New Jersey's average tax rate for 1922 is \$3.61 per \$100 of valuation, compared with \$3.44 in 1921, an increase of .17 and the highest in the state's history.

The Japan Advertiser says the \$125,000,000 of the result of the naval holiday, will be used by the Japanese Government for a merchant ship subsidy.

The Lynn (Mass.) joint council of the United Shoe Workers of America voted Monday night to accept Mayor McWhorter's plan for arbitration of the dispute with the manufacturers.

The oversubscription of the \$75,000,000 Federal Land Bank bond issue in a few hours from the largest creditors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Todd Shipyard Corporation has received contracts for work on the reconstruction of the SS Mexico to the Ward Line and the City of Savannah of the Ocean Steamship Company, to the value of \$175,000.

Wages of 250,000 textile operatives in West Yorkshire, England, will be reduced 10 per cent next month due to the decline in the index of the cost of living. The cut will amount to 3 shillings a week for men and 2s. 6d. for women.

British advisers say that 2,000,000 tons of shipping are idle in 36 ports of the United Kingdom. January's idle tonnage was 1,500,000. The total of British vessels at work in all ports of the world placed at 2,250,000 tons; American 5,000,000 tons.

Senator France, Republican, Maryland, declares he will vote against the "soldier's bonus" bill. "I am not ready to do so, and I know that every soldier in my state and in the country will praise me. Those who endured the fires of war will not respect those who bring and skulk away before the fires of criticism."

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 8 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	May 8, 1922	May 9, 1922	May 10, 1922
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2
Wheat, No 2 red	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2
Oats, No 2 yellow	.80 1/2	.80 1/2	.81 1/2
Oats, No 2 white	.75 1/2	.75 1/2	.76 1/2
Flour, Minn pat	8.75	8.25	8.25
Flour, prime	11.00	11.00	11.00
Pork, mess	25.50	26.25	27.00
Beef, family	10.00	10.50	22.00
Sugar, gran	8.25	8.25	8.30
Troop 2 1/2 lb	26.00	26.25	26.50
Silver	69 1/2	69 1/2	81 1/2
Lead	5.25	4.90	5.00
Tin	30.75	30.00	32.00
Coppr	11.00	12.75	12.75
Rubber, rib am shs	15.00	15.00	15.00
Cotton, Mid Uplands	20.15	18.05	12.95
Steel billets, Pitta	32.00	32.50	37.00
Print cloth	26.00	26.00	26.00
Zinc	5.30	5.15	5.20

## MITCHELL MOTORS AFFAIRS

The Mitchell Motors Company for 1921 showed a loss of \$2,329,533, an additional loss of \$254,447 of reduction of inventory, and a write-off for contingencies of \$250,000, bringing the balance of Jan. 1, 1921, of \$3,952,159 down to \$1,038,159.

HUNDRED MILLION  
DOLLAR WESTERN  
BANKING MERGER

San Francisco Combination Rivals in Size Some of Europe's Large Institutions

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (Special).—Three of the largest banks of San Francisco have agreed to a merger which will involve assets of more than \$100,000,000 and ramifications extending into almost every county in California.

The consolidation is that of the Crocker National Bank with the First National Bank and the First Federal Trust Company, all of this city. Mark B. Requa, stockholder in all three banks, originated the plan of consolidation, and the details of the agreement were carried out by two committees, one for the Crocker institution, consisting of J. B. Carrar and James J. Fagan, and the other from the First National and Federal Trust, consisting of John F. Brooks and E. Avenall.

## Institutions Strong

The Crocker National Bank is controlled by William H. Crocker, and is said to have been a closed corporation with none of the stock on sale or ever quoted on any of the exchanges. It has resources of about \$45,000,000 and is capitalized at \$20,000,000, with a surplus of seven times that amount. Rudolph Spreckels is the principal figure in the control of the allied First National Bank and the First Federal Trust Company with James K. McCall appearing as the active executive. James D. Phelan, former Senator, and Mrs. Eleanor Martin, one of the wealthiest and most prominent women financiers of California, are the heaviest stockholders, next to Spreckels.

Not long ago, these two institutions purchased the Mutual Savings Bank and combined it with the First Federal Trust. Soon after that, this one of the two institutions doubled its banking space by enlarging its building at Post and Montgomery streets, to twice its original size. The interests in control of the two Spreckels banks also own a large part of the controlling interest in the Oakland Bank of Savings, and also are heavily interested in other financial institutions in northern California. Stock of the First National Bank is quoted on the San Francisco exchange at \$216 a share, but has sold at nearly \$300 a share recently.

## Rivals European Banks

The merger of the three banks puts the resultant combination in a class with the Anglo and London banks also own a large part of the controlling interest in the Oakland Bank of Savings, and also are heavily interested in other financial institutions in northern California. Stock of the First National Bank is quoted on the San Francisco exchange at \$216 a share, but has sold at nearly \$300 a share recently.

William H. Crocker will be the nominal, if not the active, head of the new bank, and it is reliably reported that Rudolph Spreckels is seeking to relax to some extent his banking affiliations, so as to be able to devote more time to the bill to be presented to the next state Legislature authorizing the State to take over, control and operate all irrigation, water and hydroelectric plants and companies in the State, and to own all source-lands for irrigation waters or for streams either developed or capable of development for hydroelectric power purposes. The name of the new merged bank has not been made public, and, according to Mr. Requa, has not been decided definitely.

Negotiations for the merger so far as the Crocker National Bank is concerned, were comparatively simple, since virtually all the stock of that institution is in the hands of the Crocker family. The 30,000 shares of First National stock, however, are rather widely scattered, though there are a number of large holdings whose owners reside in San Francisco. It is understood that the directors of all three banks were in favor of the merger from the start, and that the stockholders were won to it easily by Mr. Requa and the two committees. The new merger will be capitalized at \$100,000,000 and there will be no stock for sale.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S  
BUILDING OUTLOOK

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special).—Building operations throughout South Dakota are expected to be greatly stimulated by a sweeping cut ordered by the South Dakota board of railroad commissioners in freight rates within the State on sand, gravel, crushed stone, brick, tile, building blocks and other related building materials. The order of the board also establishes a new system for the construction of joint rates on shipments of the commodities involved between points on different lines of railroad and requires the railway companies to make the reduced rates effective on or before May 15 of this year.

The investigation which resulted in the ordering of the new schedule of freight rates was begun by the railroad commissioners in response to complaints made by sand and gravel shippers, brick manufacturers, contractors, and by the state highway commission, charging that the existing rates were too high to permit a free movement of these commodities, and that the high freight rates were having the effect of retarding certain classes of construction work in South Dakota.

## CALCUTTA BONDS

LONDON, May 8.—The port of Calcutta is issuing £1,500,000 of 6 per cent 20-year bonds at par. The Calcutta Railway Company is putting out an issue of 7 per cent second mortgage debentures, of £240,000, at 94.

## LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, May 8.—Consols for money were 8 1/2 here today. Grand Trunk was 1 1/2. De Beers 1 1/2 and Rand Mines 3/4. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—Short and three months' bills 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

EXPORTS HELP  
TO DECREASE  
UNEMPLOYMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TO COMPETE AWAY  
FROM HOME FIELD

Cornell - Pennsylvania Track  
Meet for Next Saturday Is  
Transferred to Ithaca

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9 (Special)—Due to the tearing down of the stands at Franklin Field to make way for the new \$750,000 stadium of the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University's track and field team will be obliged to compete away from home in all its remaining meets.

The annual meet with Cornell University, which was to be held at Philadelphia next Saturday, has been transferred to Ithaca. This was the Red and White team to come to Franklin Field, but as the field is in bad condition and carpenters are at work removing the stands, it was necessary to make the change. The last athletic event of the year on the field was last Saturday, when the Red and Blue baseball team defeated the United States Naval Academy in the annual Straw Hat Day games, 8 to 3. This was the first time that the Naval Academy has ever played away from home except in the series with the United States Military Academy.

Changing Pennsylvania's track plans also means that Coach Robertson's proteges will have to do all their training on another field and arrangements are being made to practice either at the Strawbridge and Clothier field in West Philadelphia or the William Penn Charter School field at Queen Lane. The former is closer to the university campus, but the track is not as good as the one at Queen Lane.

Pennsylvania appeared elated over its 80 to 55 point track victory against Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., last Saturday, but lost a star athlete within the last few days when F. S. T. Chow '22, the Chinese broad jumper and hurdler, was declared ineligible on account of failure to keep up in his studies. Chow won the indoor intercollegiate broad jump championship in the New York games in March with a leap of 21 ft. 10 in., and also finished second in the recent Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, when he cleared more than 22 ft. He still has a chance to make up his back work and may be eligible in time for the intercollegiate championships at Cambridge, Mass., which will be held at the Cornell University in the coming dual meet as he was formerly a student at Ithaca before coming here. Chow's home is in Peking, China.

While Chow is on the ineligible list, the broad jumping burden will fall on A. M. Rose '24, the latest star in Pennsylvania's track ranks, and Henry Winsor '24, a veteran who has not done so well in the last few years. Rose, who comes from Chester (Pa.) High School, looks like one of the greatest broad jumpers the university has had in many years. He won the event in the relay carnival by clearing 23 ft. 4 in., and against Dartmouth he did even better with a winning jump of 23 ft. 7 in. Rose has been training under Dr. A. C. Kraenzlein, the former intercollegiate and Olympic champion, and has put on at least two feet to his mark in the last few months. Coach Robertson feels sure that Rose will be a big factor in the intercollegiate and also the remaining dual meets.

Two of the most-talked-of athletes at the university at present are G. F. Bronder '24, the javelin and discus thrower and shot putter, and H. B. Lever '23, the sprinter. Bronder is making his varsity debut and easily won the javelin throw in the relay carnival with a mark of more than 137 ft., and did not have to extend himself to win the javelin in the Dartmouth meet with a throw of 167 ft. 11 in. Bronder also carried off the shotput against Dartmouth by doing 42 ft. 6 in. Bronder is the former American javelin champion. In practices on Franklin Field he has thrown the steel-pointed shaft more than 200 feet.

Lever, known best for his 100-yard dash work, has only recently sprung into fame as a 220-yard runner. Only a short time ago he did 22-5/8 in a trial on Franklin Field, and Coach Robertson surprised everybody when he put him in the 220-yard event at Dartmouth and Lever came through with a victory in 22-4-5/8. Lever's best distance is 60 yards, but he has shown recently that he is also able to go farther at a fast pace.

It is evident that Coach Robertson intends to use Capt. L. A. Brown '23 in the mile event again this year. Brown ran on Pennsylvania's four-mile team that raced Cambridge and Oxford in London this April, and also was anchor man on the Red and Blue's brilliant two-mile relay team which broke the world's record in the recent relay carnival here. Brown did his half mile then in 1m. 54s., and is capable of competing against the best in collegiate ranks, but Robertson will keep him out of the half mile and put him in the mile runs only.

**U. S. WOMEN IN BRITISH GOLF**  
NEW YORK, May 8.—Two women stars from this country will participate in the British ladies' championship which begins at Prince's, Sandwich, England, next Monday. It was announced today that they are Mrs. W. L. Gavin, present holder of the Metropolitan district title, and Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Bridgeport, Conn., winner of the national and the eastern titles in 1914.

**PERMANENT GOLF OFFICE**  
NEW YORK, May 8.—Increase of interest in golf has so burdened the secretary of the United States Golf Association that a permanent office devoted to the organization's interests will be established in New York with Thomas J. McMahon in charge. C. S. Lee remains as honorary secretary. Revenue from admissions charged spectators at tournaments will maintain the establishment.

**EASTERN LEAGUE**  
Albany 2; Hartford 2.  
Watertown 7; Bridgeport 5.  
Pittsfield 5; New Haven 3.  
Pittsfield 13; Springfield 10.

PACIFIC COAST  
TENNIS STARTS

Tilden Scheduled to Play Two  
Matches in Singles

BERKELEY, Cal., May 9.—William T. Tilden 24, world's champion tennis player, was scheduled to play two matches today in the annual Pacific coast championship tournament. William M. Johnston, second ranking player in the United States, is down for one match in the men's singles.

Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., National junior champion and third ranking player in the country, is also to play one match in the elimination round.

Roland Roberts and John R. Strachan, two of the three western players in the east versus west matches which ended yesterday defaulted in the singles because of the pressure of business.

Play in the women's matches will get in full swing today. Tilden and Richards expect to leave next Monday for the east.

By winning the doubles match played here yesterday the East captured the team lawn tennis championship from the West by the narrow margin of 3 to 2. On the opening day, Saturday, W. T. Tilden 24, East, defeated J. R. Strachan, West, while W. M. Johnston, West, defeated Vincent Richards, East, in a singles, and when the second series of singles matches was played Sunday, Johnston defeated Tilden, while Richards defeated Roland Roberts, West, thus again dividing the points and ending the singles play with the score 2 all.

Yesterday's match was the final and deciding event and all four players realized that the series depended upon its outcome. The result was one of the best doubles matches seen on the coast in some time, with Tilden and Richards winning after five hard-fought sets had been contested, 6-8, 6-4, 6-8, 6-1, 6-3.

The eastern team was never in the lead until the final set. The westerners took the first set after duce had been called twice. The easterners then evened the match by taking the second set, only to see the westerners go to the front again by taking another duce set. The fourth set found the visitors speeding up their game, and they ran away with the set at 6-1. The final set also found them outplaying the home team, although both Johnston and Strachan played desperately to win. The summary:

W. T. Tilden 24 and Vincent Richards, East, defeated W. M. Johnston and J. R. Strachan, West, 6-8, 6-4, 6-8, 6-1, 6-3.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	16	8	.667
St. Louis	15	9	.625
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Chicago	10	11	.476
Boston	9	12	.429
Detroit	8	14	.364
Washington	8	18	.349

**RESULTS MONDAY**  
Detroit 6, Boston 2.  
New York 7, Cleveland 5.  
Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 4.  
St. Louis 6, Washington 5.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Detroit at Boston.  
Chicago at New York.  
Cleveland at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at Washington.

**DETROIT TAKES OPENER, 6 TO 2**  
Detroit, with Olson pitching, beat Boston yesterday, 6 to 2. Cobb made seven catches in center field, several of them difficult. In the ninth, Cobb tripled and hit a home run to drive a base on balls, executed a double steal.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit ..... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 - 6 11 0  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 - 2 8 4  
Batteries—Olson and Bassler; Quinn, Russell, and Wilson. Ruel. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Chill, Walsh and Owens. Time—1h. 37m.

**INDIANS SCORE HEAVILY**  
PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Cleveland found three Philadelphia pitchers for 17 hits today, and the Indians led 10 to 0 in the eighth inning. The Athletics made 11 hits, but did not bunt them effectively until the ninth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 7 3 - 10 11 0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 - 4 11 4  
Batteries—Uhlir and O'Neill; Hasty, Naylor, Eckert and Perkins, Fuhrman. Losing pitcher—Hasty. Umpires—Wilson and Connolly. Time—2h. 15m.

**SEASAW GAME AT NEW YORK**  
NEW YORK, May 8.—New York took the lead, lost it, and regained it in the sixth inning, to hold it until the end of the game with the Chicago White Sox. The visitors batted Hoyt hard in the fourth, but Murray, who succeeded him, held the foe till the ninth, when May's game with an incidentally. Baker started with a pair of singles and a home run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 2 - 7 11 1  
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 - 5 10 1  
Batteries—Hoyt, Murray, Mays and Devermer; Leverette, McWeeny and Schalk. Winning pitcher—Murray. Losing pitcher—Leverette. Umpires—Nailin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 50m.

**SENATORS FALL INTO CELLAR**  
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Today's defeat at the hands of St. Louis pushed Washington into the cellar position in the league standing. Detroit's success at Boston giving Cobb's team a half-game advantage. Washington had a one-run lead at the beginning of the ninth, but Jacobson's triple, Severid's single and Williams' double gave the visitors the margin in a loosely-played contest.

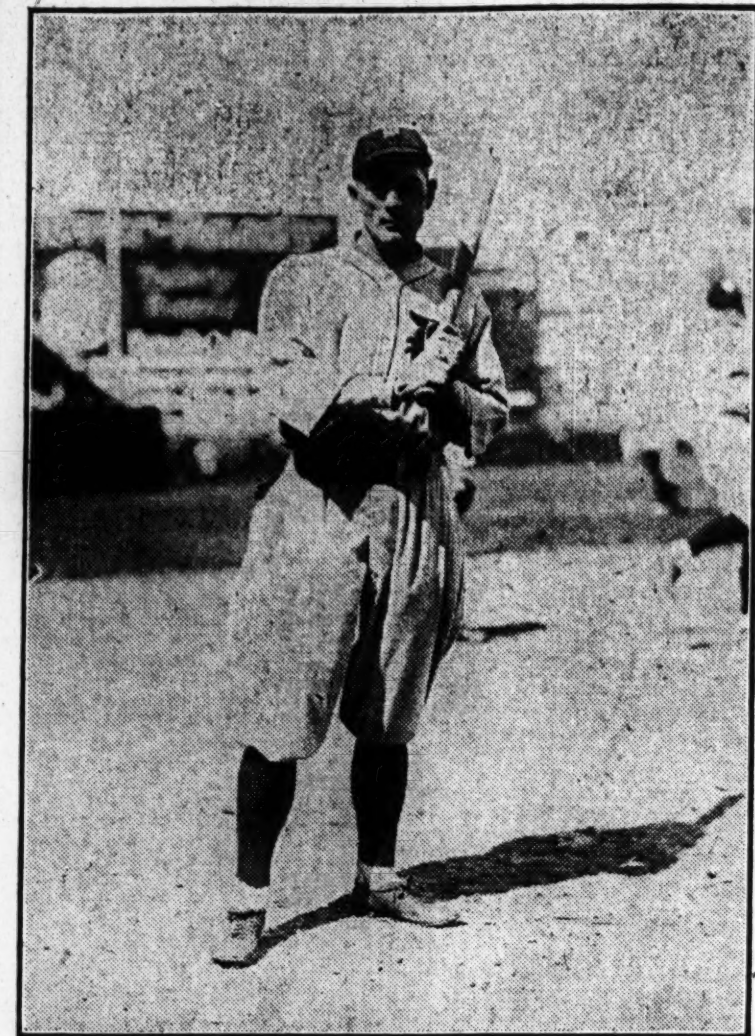
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 - 13 22 2  
Washington ..... 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 - 5 12 1  
Batteries—Danforth, Pruett, Henry, Shocker and Severid; Mogridge, Johnson and Gharret. Winning pitcher—Shocker. Losing pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Evans and Dinnison. Time—2h. 22m.

**GIEBEL ELECTED PRESIDENT**  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 8.—Leo E. Giebel, intercollegiate 220-yard swimming champion, was elected president of the Rutgers Athletic Association, it was announced today, on the second ballot taken when none of the candidates received the necessary votes on the first ballot. Clarence A. Ross of Brooklyn won the vice-presidency and E. A. Glander defeated Edward Raub, football captain, for the secretaryship.

COBB CONTENT TO  
REBUILD FENCES

Detroit Leader Not Looking for  
Pennant Right Away, but  
Has Eye to Future

Detroit may not hope for a pennant this year, but it is supporting its ball club as never before. Each Sunday sees upward of 20,000 per-



Robert Veach, Veteran Detroit Outfielder

sons filing into Navin Field to cheer the home aggregation out of eighth place, and even the spectacle of six straight defeats at the season's start did not dampen their ardor. Now the Tigers have crept out of the cellar—by virtue of a victory won far from the home grounds it is true, but the loyal support of those fans back in Detroit has undoubtedly a lot to do with it. In two years the Auto City has transformed its interest in baseball from indifference bordering on lethargy to intense enthusiasm, all because of one personality—Tyron Raymond Cobb.

Hugh Jennings was a good manager in his day, and Detroit fans were the last to forget the fact. But something was needed to sustain baseball interest in a rapidly growing city besides memories of triumphs a decade and a half ago, and the appointment of Cobb as manager before the start of the 1921 season was just what the city needed in a baseball way. His vigor, dash and ability had made his name a household word wherever ball players were discussed; now these same qualities were to be put to broader and more complex use, namely, that of team manager. Some critics said at the time the change was made that the shift from Jennings to Cobb was by no means drastic—that the latter had, in effect, had for several years much to do with handling the team on the field. Perhaps that was true; at any rate, Cobb knew enough of the club's long-standing weakness to refrain from predicting a speedy change pennantward. After one season as manager, he still follows the same policy—careful reorganization, sweeping changes where necessary, and reticence as to his team's chances.

"I don't expect we shall finish on top this season, and I didn't expect it from the start," Cobb said recently, "but I do think we'll make a good deal better showing than a year ago. For the infield is the best looking combination I have seen in Detroit for some time. In place of some who were slowing up we have young, hustling boys who can run bases and bat well. They learned to work together in the field finely on the spring training trip. Jones is the only one of the infielders with the club more than two years; Blue is the other 'veteran,' who started with me last year. Outshaw of course is a veteran, but Clark, his understudy at second, is doing well and teams well with Rigney at short. Both Clark and Rigney are recruits who give much promise, placed as they are in regular berths.

"A word about Rigney, who along with Fred Haney is one of the fastest runners on the team. He'll be hailed as a real star. Blue is hitting along the same way he did last season, and that means at least two 30s in the infield for Jones keeps around that mark. The outfield manages to hold its end up, Veach looks to have one of his best years and that is saying a very great deal; and they don't produce any harder hitters than Harry Heilmann week in and week out.

"Bassler catches most of the pitchers. He is a good, all-around receiver, and Manion and Woodall are capable fellows too who have been with Detroit some years. The pitching staff without exaggeration is the best I have known the Tigers to have since the years they were up there on top, two, three in the flag race. The youngsters give me most encouragement of all. Johnson has done great work and so has Olson, who, for a

pitcher new to the big leagues, shows wonderful control. Cole has proved he is another 'comer.' Ehmanke is going as well as ever. Dause has got a lot of 'stunt' in his arm and knows about every batter in the league like a book. Every one on the staff worked hard to get into shape.

"I may not lead a winner this year but I'm following along certain definite lines and intend to keep on and give Detroit a team that will be right up there." With Ty Cobb as pivot on the bench as well as in center field, the Tigers' battle for a comeback already appears to be more than half won.

CO-OPERATION IS  
SOUGHT BY Y. R. U.

Existence of Yacht Racing Union  
Depends Largely Upon Atti-  
tude of One-Design Owners

Undoubtedly the existence of the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts depends largely on the attitude of the one-design owners. At its height, this organization claimed a yacht enrollment well over the hundred mark, but with many of the old boats becoming obsolete, and with few replacements, clearly it is the opportunity of the small-boat owner to co-operate with the Union rules, will be allowed to count toward the season's championship. Many of the Union skippers have found it a hardship to arrange a vacation to suit the dates scheduled for midsummer Race Week at Marblehead.

The proposal to increase the prize money was offered as another possible solution of the problem of increasing activity. As an answer to that, many of the smaller clubs have already been obliged to discontinue their Y. R. U. races which would gladly have held them had it been for the sport of the game alone.

An old-time handicap class, "H," will be added to the circular this season. Secretary Howard Gannett proposes a system of handicapping yachts in this class which is based on actual performances, a system successfully applied by many of the clubs whose boats are of no uniform type or size.

Many of the Class X dories, a class numbering 20 odd boats, are tuning up and promise a good showing this season.

With Virginia and Vankin in Class A, Hazard in Class B, Scaler in Class I, neither of which raced last season, added to the regulars, the outlook is still bright.

It is doubtful if A. W. Finlay, president of the Y. R. U. will have a competitor in the Bar Harbor class for his Zara.

The South Boston Yacht Club, true to custom, opens the Y. R. U. season with first regatta off City Point on May 30. Following the South Boston race, dates are assigned to the other clubs as follows: June 17, Boston Yacht Club at Hull; June 1, Wollaston Yacht Club; July 4, Jefferies Yacht Club; July 15, Squantum Yacht Club; July 16, Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club; July 29, Winthrop Yacht Club; July 30, Cottage Park Yacht Club; Aug. 5, Lynn Yacht Club; Aug. 7 and Aug. 8, Eastern Yacht Club; Aug. 9, Boston Yacht Club at Marblehead; Aug. 10, 11, 12, Corinthian Yacht Club; Aug. 26, Savin Hill Yacht Club; Sept. 4, Wollaston Yacht Club; Sept. 9, Hingham Yacht Club; Sept. 10, Y. R. U. of Massachusetts annual regatta.

At the Jefferies Yacht Club open regatta, on July 4, some hope is expressed the city of Boston may present trophies for each of union classes, reviving an old custom which, without doubt, would prove an added attraction.

The Wollaston Yacht Club, custodian of the "Hollis Burgess" Memorial Cup, won last season by Dr. F. E. Dawes in the Lethe, has scheduled a race to start off the Wollaston Yacht Club clubhouse, in Quincy Bay, on Labor Day.

This magnificent trophy was originally donated by the city of Boston for a fisherman's race to Bermuda, coming into possession of the Yacht Racing Union when the race failed to take place, was won by Hollis Burgess.

There are four dog-leg holes, each inviting the thrilling, though risky, adventure of trying to carry the corner some 200 or more yards from the tee. They all can be carried, but when the ball falls short there is difficulty in plenty. Gaudin illustrated how the fifteenth could be cheated in this way by driving out 300 yards over two large oak trees and a bunker that demanded a carry of more than 200 yards. The drive was so good that it lacked only a foot of running into the moat around the table green, but a chip and a putt netted a birdie.

The only other score under 70 for the links as now constituted was a 69 by Abe Mitchell, the long-driving British professional, who played the course last year with George Duncan and Gaudin. But the course is not unfair, for where the second shot is extra long, the putting green is left open to a roll from a wooden shot, so that the impossible is not required anywhere. No green on a short hole or where the second can be fetched with a mashie or midiron, however, is left free for a tricking approach, for sand traps compel a pitch to the pin.

## FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15

RED SOX vs. DETROIT

Seats at SUMAN. Phone Beach 1680

ORGANIZATION OF  
A. A. FEDERATION

President Harding Elected Hon-  
orary President

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Delegates from practically every sports body in the United States have united here in organizing the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America. President Warren G. Harding was elected honorary president, while the Secretaries of War and Navy and Col. Robert M. Thompson were named as honorary vice-presidents. Henry C. Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, was elected active president.

The vice-presidents elected were: J. F. Byers, president of the United States Golf Association; J. S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association; Gen. P. E. Pierce, president of the National Intercollegiate Association; William C. Prout, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, representing the Girl Scouts of America; Herbert L. Pratt of New York, treasurer, and Elwood S. Brown of New York, secretary.

Formation of the new federation was recommended by Secretary of John A. Weeks at the American Olympic Association last November. There was some opposition to it by the Amateur Athletic Union and the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletic of America, but both of these organizations were represented at the organizing meeting here. They stipulated, however, that their presence was not to be taken as approval of the organization at this time as they were to report back to their organizations for their action; but with Mr. Prout elected one of the vice-presidents, it was taken for granted these two groups would join.

The purpose of the federation is to maintain in the United States a permanent organization representative of amateur athletics and of organizations to stay out of the federation in sports and to standardize the rules of all amateur athletic games and competitions, and to encourage the participation of this country in the Olympic games.

There was at first some hesitancy on the part of the larger organizations to stay out of the federations in the belief that if they joined they would lose control of their sports. They will continue to control their own fields, but the parent organization will have general supervision. In the past the A. A. U. controlled field and track; the U. S. G. A., golf, and the U. S. L. T. A., tennis, there being no association supervising all of them, and as each has representation in the new federation, they will have a part in shaping the rules for all.

Delegations representing about 6,000,000 athletes were present at the organization meeting.

LADIES SOCCER TEAM  
MAY VISIT AMERICA

NEW YORK, May 9.—Followers of soccer in greater New York are today hoping that the United States Football Association will sanction a tour by an English women's eleven during the months of June and July to meet the best of the men's clubs. The English team would represent the Newcastle United Ladies Club, which holds the championship in the women's division of the game in Great Britain.

Permission to arrange the exhibition tour was asked of the American association by the Todd Shipyard's Club, champions last year and runner-up this year. The United Ladies plan to sail for Boston on the Samaria, reaching this country May 24, and to return early in August.

If the project is approved, a trophy may be created. The itinerary of the club would include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Fall River, Pawtucket, Newcastle, Bridgeport, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Cleveland. At Bridgeport the United Ladies hope to meet an American women's team, and at St. Louis the Scullin Steel Club, 1922 champions. The Todd Shipyard's Club would arrange the tour.

**WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Joseph	18	5	.782
Wichita	15	8	.652
Oklahoma City	12	11	.522
St. Louis	11	11	.500
Tulsa	11	13	.458
Omaha	9	15	.375
Des Moines	9	15	.375
Denver	9	15	.375

**RESULTS MONDAY**  
St. Joseph 13, Omaha 10.  
Tulsa 11, Denver 3.  
Wichita 3, Des Moines 2.  
Oklahoma City at Sioux City (postponed).

## A Portable Motor \$140

"Excellent Motor Trolling"



The Johnson Outboard Motor, two-cylinder two-horse power, self tilting, 35-pound motor. Has quick action fly wheel magnet, trouble proof carburetor, case hardened crank and drive shaft, heat treated gears, self tilting motor with twin cylinders, and is undoubtedly the lightest portable motor manufactured. A total weight of 35 pounds is registered for the Johnson motor on certified scales. This machine is used with tremendous success by campers, hunters, fishermen, in fact, any one who needs a real practical motor.

PRICE—For Fresh Water, 140.00. For Salt Water, 150.00.

SEASONABLE  
SUGGESTIONS

Binooculars, 6 power	37.50
U. S. Army Saddle	15.00
22 Cal. Repeating Target Rifles	22.00 up
Grafix Cameras	52.00 up
Thermos Bottles	98c up
Auto Lunch Kits	11.00 up
Camp Chairs	75c up
Baseball Suits	2.50 up
Walter Camp's Exercisers	15.00
Trap Drum Outfits	125.00
Auto Trouble Lamps	2.50 up
Bicycle Tires	4.00 up
Bridge Scores	20c up
Army Blankets	4.00 up
Beginners' Golf Outfit	15.00
Canoes	55.00 up
Knickerbockers	8.00 up
Auto Jacks	1.40 up

## Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company

153 to 165 Washington Street, corner Cornhill, Boston



## ATHLETICS

MICHIGAN LEADS  
BIG TEN STANDING

Wolverines Are Only Undeclared  
Baseball Team in Western  
Conference Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Michigan	4	0	1.000
Wisconsin	3	1	.750
Purdue	3	2	.600
Illinois	3	2	.600
Minnesota	2	1	.666
Ohio	1	2	.333
Northwestern	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	4	.200
Iowa	0	3	.000

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, May 9.—Enjoying far the best pitching of the "Big Ten," University of Michigan, undefeated with four victories, appears entrenched in first place for another seven days in the campaign for the baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

Seven games scheduled for the period in prospect will afford Michigan opportunity for another victory, give University of Wisconsin, which tied for second place, three difficult battles and open a possibility for Purdue University to take second place away from the Badgers. Other teams will go into action once or twice.

M. A. Dixon '22 has been giving Michigan satisfaction in the box. Coach Ray Fisher has had occasion to use only one other pitcher, Dixon won three games for the Wolverines in high-handed fashion, allowing a total of 12 hits and two bases on balls, and scoring 35 strikeouts. H. J. Liverence '23, is a good second to Dixon. In the one game he played he allowed only two hits and one base on balls and recorded seven strikeouts.

Either of these pitchers should have little difficulty against Ohio at Columbus Saturday, as the Buckeyes have lost three of four games. In its battle with Purdue last Friday night, Michigan, allowing 10 hits and 10 runs, was unable to reverse the result of a previous encounter.

Great interest this week, as last, should center on the fortunes of Wisconsin. It was to have met University of Minnesota, for the second time this season, yesterday, at Minneapolis; but rain cancelled the game. The Badgers remained at Minneapolis, however, and will play the game today if conditions permit. With this game out of the way, Coach G. S. Lohmann's nine must travel to the University of Illinois Saturday, and to the University of Iowa, Monday.

Wisconsin has a fair chance of winning two of these engagements. It defeated Minnesota in an earlier game and in a critical struggle last Saturday defeated the strong Illinois nine 4 to 1. If Capt. F. G. Paddock '23 is named for the return game at Urbana, he should be able to battle the Illinois again. Iowa has lost three games straight, the third by a score of 5 to 0 to Michigan last Saturday. For the strong Badger team should be favored to win.

One of two teams who have lost consistently to date has a chance to win a game when University of Chicago visits Northwestern University at Evanston, Wednesday. Chicago has lost three games, the last coming Thursday and Saturday, Illinois 10 to 5 and Purdue 5 to 2, respectively. The Hawkeyes are without capable pitchers, and Northwestern will no doubt hit them hard. The Purple has not been steady in fielding or watching base runners, however, and Coach N. H. McGraw may spring a surprise on Chicago at Evanston.

Northwestern has a second engagement, being slated to appear at Lafayette, against Purdue. The strong Hawkeyes of Purdue has been the novelty of the race to date. It has won three of four games, but has not met the three leaders, Michigan, Illinois, or Wisconsin.

**TO LIFT SUSPENSION  
DAY OF APPLICATION**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, May 9.—Discussion as to whether G. H. Ruth, Robert Menzel of the New York American and William Flannery of the Boston American will get into the game again May 20, when they are authorized to apply for reinstatement, or be compelled to wait several days for the ordinary course of an award, was settled here today by L. M. O'Connor, secretary to Commissioner K. M. Landis.

The home-run king and the others, according to Secretary O'Connor, probably will be reinstated the same day they apply. There is little doubt, he believes, but that they will apply promptly on May 20. The final paragraph of the decision issued against them Dec. 5, 1931, read as follows: "There will be an order forbidding their shares in the World Series funds and suspending them until May 20, 1932, on which date and within 10 days thereafter they will be eligible to apply for reinstatement."

**TORONTO LETS FOUR PLAYERS GO**  
TORONTO, May 9.—The Toronto International League team, which has disposed of four players, it was announced today, Outsider James Riley was sold to Syracuse; Pitcher Johnson was released to Norfolk of the Virginia League; and Catcher Spillane and Pitcher Rapp were released unconditionally.

**SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION**  
Memphis 8; Mobile 2.  
Birmingham 34; Chattanooga 9.  
Little Rock 3; Atlanta 1 (11 innings).  
New Orleans 6; Nashville 1 (11 innings).

**INDIANA BEATS WABEDA**  
CHICAGO, May 9.—The Associated Press declared that the University baseball nine today won its first game in Japan by defeating the Waseda University team, 7 to 4.

CHICAGO MAKES  
A CLEAN SWEEP

Captured Second "Big Ten" Tennis Meet From Northwestern

EVANSTON, May 9 (Special).—For the second time this season University of Chicago made a clean sweep of a "Big Ten" dual tennis meet with Northwestern University. The Maroons captured four singles and a doubles in straight sets and a doubles in three sets on the Purple courts here yesterday.

Aggressive tactics won for Capt. Arthur Frankenstein '23, Chicago, despite the fact his service was somewhat of form. He defeated Capt. P. E. Newey '22, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-4. Newey covered the court actively and made a number of difficult returns.

In the doubles that went to three sets, P. T. Gates '22 and L. M. DeSwaite '24 defeated V. A. Thompson '23 and R. Corbett '22, 6-3, 6-3, 6-6. The Purple players took the first set by surprise before Gates got warmed up. In the second and third sets the Maroon pair rushed the net consistently, while the Purple overlooked opportunities to carry the attack.

Inexperience and lack of systematic instruction accounts in a large measure for the unfavorable showing made so far this season by the Northwestern net squad. Captain Newey is by far the ablest and steadiest player on the squad, but his play shows faults that could be corrected by the right kind of coaching.

Newey tries hard, is all over the court, and makes many "gets" that other Purple players would pass up. In his match against Frankenstein he showed a falling of rushing the net at the wrong time. He would seize the advanced position when the ball was to his opponent's forehand, the result being that Frankenstein drove through him.

With this exception, Newey plays well at the net. The first ball of his service is good, his backhand is reliable but his backhand is poor and his overhead very weak. Brown, who is next to Newey in Conference experience, has a good service but is not active enough in rallies. He plays for much in the back court and has a falling of overdriving. Thompson, the third man, sometimes plays a formidable game but is erratic. Corbett is steady, but lacks experience and does not attack vigorously. When the squad is reinforced in a few days, as it expects to be, by W. V. Carroll '23, who had more experience last year than any except Newey, it should improve its showing. The summary:

**SINGLES**  
Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated P. E. Newey, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-4.  
A. A. Stage Jr., Chicago, defeated V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-2.  
L. M. DeSwaite, Chicago, defeated H. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-1, 6-2.  
R. E. Brown, Chicago, defeated R. M. Corbett, Northwestern, 6-0, 6-1.

**DOUBLES**  
P. T. Gates and L. M. DeSwaite, Chicago, defeated V. A. Thompson and R. E. Brown, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-4.  
Arthur Frankenstein and A. A. Stage Jr., Chicago, defeated P. E. Newey and H. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-2.

The schedules of meets yet to be played are as follows:  
May 11—Northwestern at Ohio State; 12, Purdue at Northwestern; 13, Northwestern at Michigan; 25, 26, 27, conference championships at Chicago.

**TWO HUNDRED GAMES WITHOUT A SHUT OUT**

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—The Minneapolis team of the American Association has played 200 consecutive games without being shut out. This, according to Thomas J. Hickey, association president, establishes a world record. By scoring eight runs last Sunday, Minneapolis successfully escaped a "white wash" for 200 games, and incidentally made the tallies of the same pitcher who last let the Millers down without a run.

The last shutout against the Millers was recorded in Sept. 17, 1920, when Ken Tincup, pitcher for Louisville, shut them out, 13 to 0. In a congratulatory letter to Manager Joseph Cantillon, President Hickey declares this is a world's record, and as far as he could ascertain no other ball club has escaped shutouts even for a single season.

**PACIFIC COAST STARS  
PREPARING FOR TRIP**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Track stars of the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University are preparing to leave for Cambridge, Mass., to contest in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes meet May 28 and 27. California will send 15 men, including H. P. Muller, who is expected to compete in broad and high jumps, weight puttings and discus throwing; Charles Dorr, distance runner, and John Merchant, who has thrown the hammer 171 ft. 4 in.

Stanford will send only 10 athletes, Morris Kirksey and Edward Sudden, sprinters; Glen Hartman, who will toss the shot and discus and take part in sprints; Lane Falk, hurdler, and others are expected to go.

Trading in Second-  
Hand Balls Is Bad

Efforts Afoot to Stop Growing Business

CHICAGO, May 6.—Dealing in second-hand golf balls and clubs has become an established business, although the recovered ball is frowned upon by most golf clubs, which have rules that all balls found on the links are to be turned in to the club professional.

Robert A. Gardner, vice-president of the United States Golf Association, has been sent a circular, which evidently is one of many sent to attaches of golf clubs, asking that all balls found on the course be bought up and shipped to the author of the circular for resale.

The main objection to the merchandising of lost balls is that as the demand becomes urgent many of the pellets that really are not lost get into the collection—caddies piffing them from the caddy bags of players, and otherwise purloining them. Many golfers nowadays stamp their initials or full names on the balls, and when they are found and turned in, according to rule, the rightful owner may recover his property.

It is said that renewed efforts will be made to stop the trading in lost balls. Since the war, golf balls have fallen in price until a good one now may be bought for 50 cents, while the best sell for 75 cents, except for a few choice specials that command \$1. If a club member has an even chance of retrieving his poorly-played balls, or those that drop in a water hazard, the season's expense for balls is not very high; but if the lost ones never are to be returned, one golfer may use several dozen in a year.

For several years there have been dealers in second-hand clubs, but these usually come in on trades from players who think some other club would suit them better, and there has been no report of widespread stealing of clubs by unscrupulous caddies for the purpose of supplying the second-hand market.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	22	12	.647
Vernon	16	12	.571
Salt Lake City	15	12	.555
Seattle	15	17	.464
Los Angeles	16	18	.470
Oakland	16	19	.450
Sacramento	15	19	.441
Portland	10	16	.385

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
San Francisco 5, Vernon 9.  
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 3.  
Seattle 4, Portland 5.  
Portland 3, Sacramento 4.  
Salt Lake 9, Sacramento 4.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Seattle 2, Portland 1.  
Seattle 3, Portland 2.  
Vernon 5, San Francisco 4.  
Vernon 5, San Francisco 5.  
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.  
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

**RESULTS MONDAY**  
Los Angeles 13, Oakland 1.

**STEEL SELLING WELL**  
CHICAGO, May 9.—The steel warehouses are selling larger tonnages because of the inability of steel mills to make good deliveries. There have been no price changes in the last week, except on special finished sheets, which are up \$5 a ton.

**ILLINOIS DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN, 5-0**

EVANSTON, Ill., May 9 (Special).—University of Illinois defeated Northwestern University in a "Big Ten" dual tennis meet here Saturday. The Illini made a clean sweep, taking four singles and a double in straight sets. The feature match was a single in which R. E. Brown '22 triumphed over P. E. Newey '22 of Northwestern after a hard fought second set, the score being 6-1, 7-5. The summaries:

F. R. Myers, Illinois, defeated P. E. Newey, Northwestern, 6-1, 7-5.  
Capt. L. C. Brown, Illinois, defeated H. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-4, 6-3.  
W. K. Dubach, Illinois, defeated V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-2.  
C. J. Webb, Illinois, defeated R. M. Corbett, Northwestern, 6-1, 6-0.  
F. R. Myers and L. C. Brown, Illinois, defeated P. E. Newey and H. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-1, 6-3.

**SALVAGE EXPEDITION TO SEEK LUSITANIA**

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—An expedition for salvaging the Lusitania and other ships that have gone to the bottom of the ocean in the last few years will start from this city May 25. The steamship Blakeley has been chartered for the purpose by the Lusitania Salvaging Company. Estimates of gold that lies at the bottom of the sea run into the millions. A single passenger was said to have deposited \$75,000 with the purser of the Lusitania, while Mrs. Antoine DePase, wife of an official of the Belgian Red Cross, was reported to have carried more than \$100,000.

**LIQUOR SMUGGLING SAID TO INCREASE**

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., May 9.—Liquor smuggling from the Province of Quebec into Vermont is on the increase and the influx this summer will be great unless the maximum sentence is imposed on every smuggler caught, the Rev. Clement G. Clarke, head of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, told delegates to the State Congressional Conference here today.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## Pageant of Virginia Is to Picture Colony's Whole History

Richmond, Va., May 1. Special Correspondence. THE WORK of the Virginia Historical Pageant Association is reaching its most intense point. This organization proposes to celebrate, annually, if possible, some notable event in the history of the Old Dominion. On May 22, and throughout that week, the first production will be given. The form which this year's celebration takes is a sketch of all the history of the Dominion, from its discovery to today. The book, by Thomas Wood Stevens, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is now complete. Mr. Stevens—whose work in similar manner at St. Louis and in Newark is well known—has found himself somewhat embarrassed by the wealth of his material. In the choice of scenes he has been advised by some of the State's most eminent historians—J. C. Metcalf of the University of Virginia, E. G. Swann of the College of William and Mary, and W. G. Stannard of Richmond.

An Elizabethan Masque. Mr. Stevens has been greatly influenced in form by the vividly dramatic nature of the data, and by the flexible stage which he has devised. The pageant reviews the great moments in Virginia's history. It will begin with an Elizabethan masque, during which the Queen bestows the title upon Sir Walter Raleigh's new Eden. So the audience will be reminded that although the first permanent settlement was not till 1607, the roots of Virginia's culture are grounded in the age of Shakespeare. Color, light and dancing will make this prologue a festival in mood.

In the scenes which follow the colonizing is shown in a realistic mood. Terse dialogue, condensed to the last degree, and filled with vivid characterization, put before the spectator the most romantic figures of American history. Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas, the natives, the early settlers, Capt. Smith is brought ashore in chains—at unusually dramatic opening for a tale of history. The exploration of the James, the capture of Smith by the Indians, his rescue from his fate by the child Pocahontas make up the beginning. The scenes of the Indians are written in the Algonquian tongue as Smith knew it and recorded it in his book—which has been the chief source of Mr. Stevens' information. The little Indian girl, so charming and grave, is far removed from the pulling, lovesick maid of the conventional school book. Her dignity and childlike gravity make her action something as worthy of international notice as it has proved to be of international importance.

In terms of emotion, the scene which tells of famine and discouragement, is perhaps the strongest. The colony had been reduced to 60 from 500. Despair is almost universal. Mr. Stevens does not only say so, he shows it, the people clamoring for bread, for stores, exclaiming against the company in England, a man who is utterly reduced by his hunger, abhorred by his friends, a boy whose grief cuts like a knife across the progress of the scene. When the stoutest heart is ready to give up—up behind the hills come the sails of Lord Delaware. He lands. His coming is ironical because he fails to feel what he has saved the people from. But the pageant, swiftly shifting, relieves the tenseness by a scene of Pocahontas' marriage; an idyllic pantomime to music.

A Narrator for Unity. The scenes are made a unity by threading them upon a poetical narrative to be spoken by an invisible person, whose voice floats out from a tower. And now from scenes of the first settlers, the story progresses to the beginnings of our Government. Cries the voice from the tower.

Here was the hour—the first, the mighty hour. That established on this soil the rights of men. To meet and choose, determine and resolve. And so at length to govern by consent. And by consent alone. And from this meeting Have grown all congresses and states. All government is for our America.

The First Assembly is the scene shown, followed by a long dance, which first introduced women to the colony, and a tragic scene flashing swiftly the story of the massacre of 1622.

But of all the early action, the story of Bacon's rebellion is most moving. The figure of Bacon—young, heroic, suggesting Nathan Hale, and yet more powerful than that romantic figure—is clearly cut against the background of his friends and contrasted sharply with the selfish, greedy, ignoble Berkeley. The mind moves swiftly back over years of struggle for English liberties, and as swiftly fore-shadows the coming revolution. This incident, in three scenes, should make a play suitable for schools.

Many Historical High Lights. The French and Indian wars receive their notice in a single scene, the Revolution is hinted at in Patrick Henry's speech in St. John's Church, the Bill of Rights and the instructions given to the delegates about to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress for Independence. Rogers and Clark's expedition suggests expansion to the west, which has been foreshadowed by a short comedy scene of the Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe, after the tragic death of Bacon. And the time of the Revolution fades with the surrender at Yorktown. It is amusing to note that all negotiations were on the point of being severed because the two parties could not agree upon what music was to be played when the British made their exit. The "harsh" terms of the contract demanded that they should refrain from using American or French music; the time for which the music committee is now desperately searching is called appropriately, "The World Upside Down." One is tempted

to believe that is was composed for the occasion. Certainly the world did seem to be upside down to the amazed Cornwallis.

In so brief an outline—and Mr. Stevens is very strict in his insistence that the audience shall not be bored and tired by being kept too long—much that is of great value has had to go out. Some charming scenes were already written when the blue pencil sternly came their way. It is to be hoped that such material will find its way into subsidiary entertainments. A boy's school, for example, would find entertaining the scene of the crowning of the dignified Powhatan by Newport, who is keen to do everything in the proper way, and Smith, who is highly entertained by the procedure. When they have to lean on the Indian chief to make him bend the knee, it is the contentious Newport, who places such importance on form, who becomes ridiculous; and in sending his raccoon coat as a present to King James, the Indian remains the amusement at the expense of the King's messenger.

The Modern Period. It is not to be hoped that the flower of the Virginia culture should be more than hinted at in these sketches. The culmination of art and fine living which took place just before the Civil War cannot be told. It must wait for some future drama, less huge in scope and treatment. The period of the Confederacy of course, offers vast possibilities, of which Mr. Stevens has been reduced to three scenes: the solemn moment of the Virginia Convention, General Lee's acceptance of the command, and the action of the spectacular, using every resource of the stage and showing the fight spread out over distant hills.

From the re-entrance of the State into the Union, the facts are dropped. The realistic treatment is shifted for a series of scenes of symbolism. A great movement—The Trooping of the Flags, a Threnody for Virginia's Heroes, and finally a Festival of Victory. A huge chorus, marching soldiers, and dances will contribute to these later moods of the pageant.

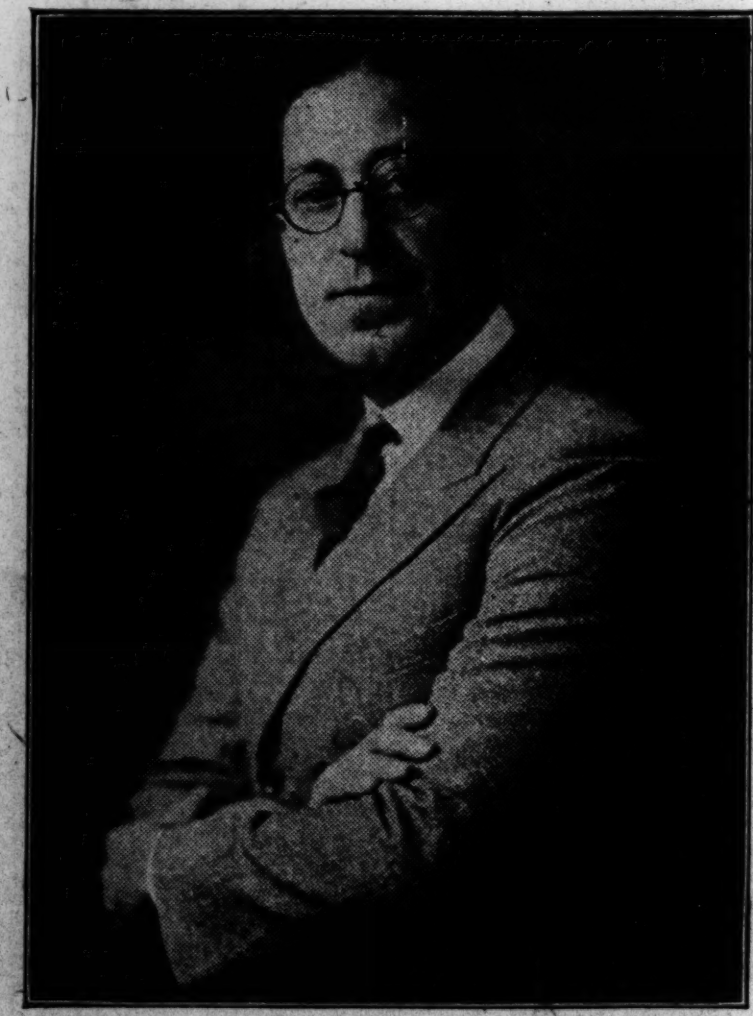
In color, in light, in movement, in music and in poetry, the Virginia Historical Pageant Association strives to tell in Virginia's origin and things which are characteristically Virginian. And these matters are of interest to every American, for not only did Capt. John Smith's settlement prove to be the first English one to be permanent, but from those beginnings came the great growth which made the United States a possibility and from the experience of that colony came popular representative government. But the pageant's claim to general attention is to be the fact that it will be a "thrilling show!"

LOUISE BURLEIGH.

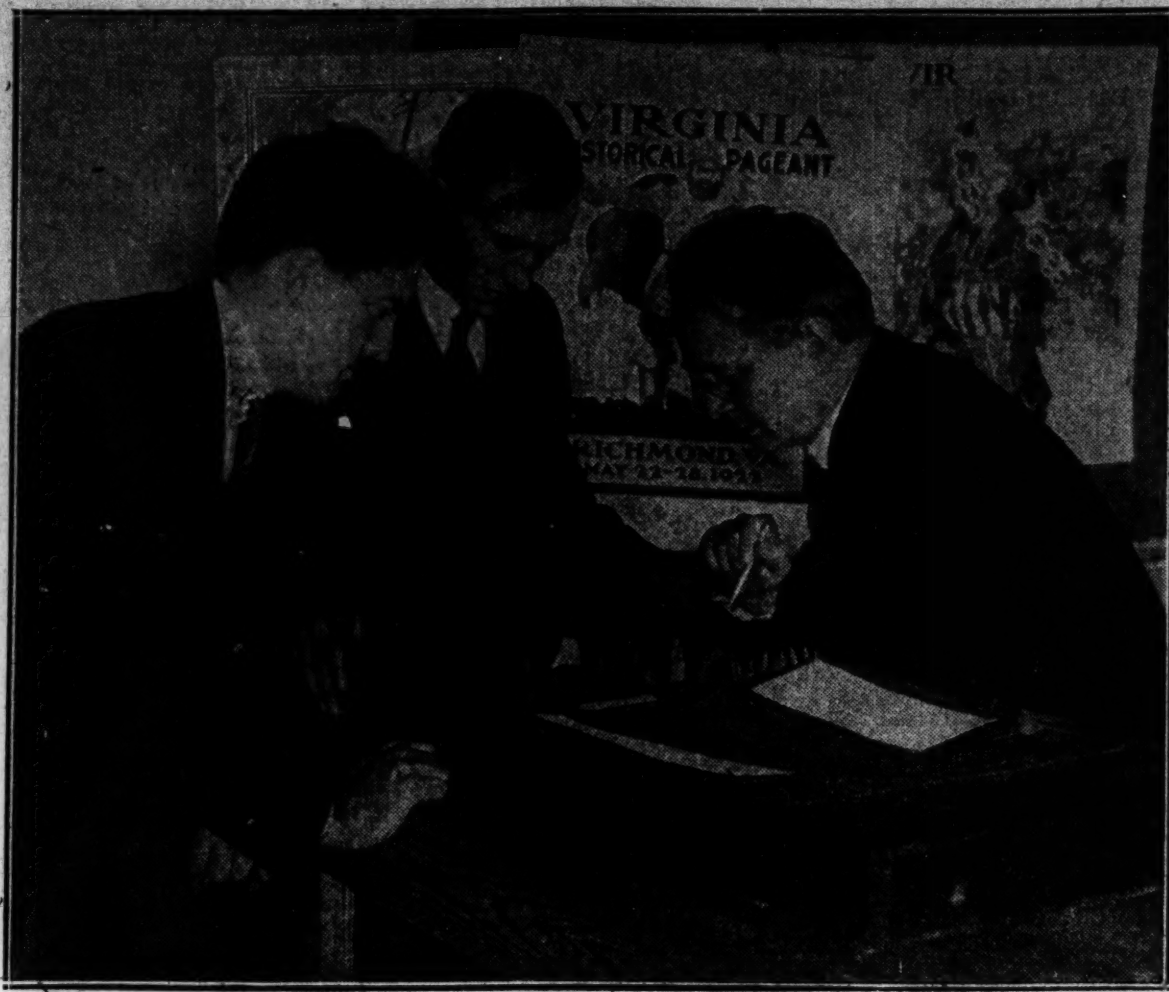
## British Players for Switzerland

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, April 25.—The committee of the International Festival Plays, organized by Swiss lovers of the drama, have invited the company of the Everyman Theater (directed by Mr. Norman Macdormott) to proceed from London to Zurich and give a series of performances at the Municipal Theater there. These performances will commence in the middle of May, and the program is to consist of Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" and Shaw's "You Never Can Tell." Great interest has been aroused in connection with this visit, and several public receptions will be held in honor of Mr. Macdormott and his colleagues. The Everyman company may subsequently appear in Berne, Geneva, and Lausanne, etc.

The educational value of the work of the International Festival Plays committee is considered by the French Government to be so useful in promoting a good feeling between nations that the contingent from the



Ed Wynn



Planning the Virginia Pageant, to Be First Performed During the Week of May 22 in Richmond. Left to Right—Howard F. Smith and C. C. Robinson, assistants to Thomas Wood Stevens, the pageant master

Opera Comique which is taking part in the performances is receiving a subsidy of 10,000 francs. The French Government also accorded generous state aid to a Paris company which has recently been touring in Norway and Sweden. The presentation of English plays abroad, however, has not yet been recognized by the British Treasury authorities as deserving of any official encouragement. Mr. Macdormott's great hope is to overcome this "attitude of apathy," as he describes it.

## Shakespeare in Paris

At present there is something of a distinct "Shakespeare cult" in Paris.

## The Seriousness of Being Amusing

"AND the feather pate of folly bears the falling sky," sang A. E. Housman, with insight regarding a certain phase of life. It seldom occurs to the general public, that sees a comedian or a clown from across the footlights, that the private life of these creators of laughter-provoking speeches and situations may be other than that which appears on the surface, and yet theatrical life has written seriousness into the lives of her greatest comedians, and comedy into the private lives of tragedians, time out of number. Leoncavallo's grand opera, "I Pagliacci," was founded on a play, "The Wife of Tabarin," which was taken from the actual experience of a harlequinade group. Louis James, one of America's most talented tragedians, was famous as a practical joker.

Those who only know Ed Wynn from their seat in a theater are unfortunately not acquainted with the real Ed Wynn at all. It is Ed Wynn the man that is loved so universally by his fellow actors, and many friends outside of the theatrical profession.

Mr. Wynn's capers began while he was a student at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a Philadelphian, and began in the chorus of the famous Mask and Wig Club of the University. After being graduated in 1901, he insisted upon joining the Thurber and

Nasher Repertoire Company, in spite of the fact that his father wanted him to go into his millinery establishment in Philadelphia. At the finish of his repertoire experience, however, Mr. Wynn actually did settle down for six months in his father's business. The call of the stage, however, was too strong, and by the vaudeville route he landed in musical comedy. His first pronounced New York success was in the 1915 "Police."

Ed Wynn had just reached a substantial position as star when he was called upon to face a situation and make a decision that required great sacrifice of personal interest to a cause that he believed to be right. He stands for ideals in the theater, and when the call came for him to stand by his brothers and sisters of the stage, he did not hesitate an instant. It is not generally known that the strike of actors, which he so strongly championed in 1919, financially ruined Ed Wynn. Not only did he willingly sacrifice the position of stardom he had faithfully labored for, but his home and other assets were endangered as well. Needless to say, these facts regarding his life were not obtained from Ed Wynn himself.

It has been announced that "A Perfect Fool," in which Mr. Wynn is appearing at the George M. Cohan Theater, New York, will run all summer, and it should, as it is the lightest of light theatrical fare. There is scarcely a sensible line said by Mr. Wynn from the time the overture is finished until his final appearance in the performance, and yet the audience laughs nearly every time he speaks. It is the perfection of foolishness. A visit to his dressing room after a matinee is like attending a convention, there are so many people in it or nearby.

The atmosphere having cleared, Mr. Wynn said, "Now, what do you want me to say for The Christian Science Monitor?" When asked to talk on whatever subject he chose, Mr. Wynn said: "You may put it down that anything that is for the betterment of the theater, or of actors and actresses, is the thing that is nearest my heart. If there is one thing above another that I am interested in in connection with the theater it is that we shall have clean plays and clean comedy presented from American stages. You have heard all of those people out there this afternoon laughing, and yet there is not one suggestive syllable or suggestive piece of stage business in our performance, and I will never have any suggestiveness in anything that I do. I do not only insist upon a clean performance, but the members of my company must be people that I am proud of. Did you see all of those children out there at the matinee? Well, that is the kind of audiences I like to play to, and when my little boy grows up I want him to know that his father did not have to resort to anything questionable in order to get a laugh. In the first place I do not think it is necessary, and in the second, third and fourth places, I am not going to do it."

Mr. Wynn, on being asked about his comedy work, along the lines of the relationship between a comedian and his audience, said: "Do not think for a minute that the life of a come-

dian is other than serious. We have to keep ourselves keyed up all the time. It is when you have to smile every day in the year that you must work hard, because you are battling nature most of the time and there is no man who can do that unless he takes himself seriously. It isn't so much of a trick to go through life with a long face.

"Comedian" is a much misunderstood term. The secret of being a comedian is mastering mass thinking and feeling—that is about as near as I can define it; in not only knowing what your public want, but learning how to serve it to them in acceptable form. Burlesque proves this. In the old Weber & Fields days they burlesqued the current New York hits, but they did it seriously. You can't burlesque burlesque, and you do not have to deliver every comedy line with a grimace. Some of the best laughs I get come when my face is the most serious. All of these results come from the most serious study and constant observation, and to sum up, I should say, Find your line—and then do it differently from the other fellow."

"Will you tell us, Mr. Wynn, what your next move is to be?"

"I hope that we are not going to move." He glanced contentedly around his dressing-room.

"Mean, what is your next play or next activity?"

"Did you see the three men that just went out of here? They want me to make records for the phonograph. If I can find the time, I will do it, and I may also accept one of the offers I have to go into moving pictures, but I do not think I will be able to do either of those things for some time."

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BOSTON STOCK COMPANY In A. A. Milne's Dramatic Sensation THE GREAT BROXOPP ST. JAMES Even, 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Except Mon. & Thurs. B. R. 202, Branch, Hones, 66 Winter, Beach 1098.

## "If Four Walls Told" in London Brings Out a New Playwright

Special from Monitor Bureau. Royalty Theater, London—"If Four Walls Told," by Edward Percy. The cast: Jan Rysing.....Tristan Rawson David Rysing.....Reginald Bach Toby Crouch.....Ambrose Manning Ned Mason.....Francis Lister Benly Sturgis.....Roger Livesey Liz Rysing.....Edith Goodall Mrs. Sturgis.....Ethel Coleridge Clare Sturgis.....Mary Forrester Mrs. Tibbett.....Louise Hamplon Hope Trengoning.....Moyna MacGill

LONDON, April 25.—Only a short time ago one of the now numerous London producing societies put on this play of Mr. Percy's for a trial performance; with so much success that, within a few weeks it had found its way into the evening bill at a West End House. And Mr. Alban Limpus' good opinion of the comedy was justified; for, even though a close examination reveals many faults, "If Four Walls Told" remains, nevertheless, a clever and charming piece of work, a trifle unsophisticated, perhaps, but human, truthful, sincerely and sympathetically written, full of humor, and lit by occasional exquisite little felicities of speech, and touches of tenderness and poetry that win the hearts of the audience.

Its author apparently is an Englishman; yet one feels, in this simple tale of southern English seacoast village life, the influence of the Irish school of dramatists. Had "The Playboy of the Western World," "Riders to the Sea," and the rest of them, not been written, neither would this little drama—or not, at any rate, in quite its present form. It is not intended to convey the idea that this play is a mere imitation, yet Ireland perhaps supplies the reason why these English peasants strike one as being almost too exuberantly articulate to be quite true to their national character. But the dramatist's first task, after all, is to please legitimately; and Mr. Percy pleases very much.

Jan Rysing has just brought to his cottage, by the sea, a young girl, Hope Trengoning, to make herself useful in the house. Liz, his wife, is more than willing to be kind to the newcomer, until a spiteful young neighbor whispers in the woman's ear the village talk—that Jan is the girl's father. Liz, outraged and credulous, charges her husband with the deceit. He does not deny it; only bids her treat the girl as his. There comes a great storm at sea, followed by shipwreck. Jan, with others of the village, is off to the rescue, but while he makes ready, his wife sits sullen; will not even answer his good-night. An hour later a wave-battered form is brought back to the cottage; and Liz is left apparently to mourn a lost husband. She is still weeping for him, when he walks into the room. She flings herself into his arms, and they are reconciled. The victim of the storm was not her husband but her husband's brother, returning from America with money. The brother was also the father of Hope. Old David, the girl's grandfather, had known this

throughout; only family pride had hid him hush up the scandal. This little tale is none too probable, since one straightforward denial from the husband would have settled the matter, once and for all. Jan's reticence, therefore, was more the playwright's than his own; and similarly throughout the comedy, other incidents occur, not so much because character and circumstances compel them, as because the author desires to—and he does—create effective stage scenes.

Here is a typical instance. The father David—a cleverly drawn character of an acrid old peasant—has got possession of some bank notes, from the belongings of the drowned son. These he hides in a teapot on the dresser. A few minutes later that pot is removed for use in the kitchen. David, at the door, meets the woman carrying it there; but he says nothing. Only when Hope is actually pouring from it, at the family table, does he make a dash for the pot, and fishes the notes out, while the curtain falls to the loudest and longest laugh of the evening. Storm, or reconciliation, or love-scenes are all admirably touched in. The setting, moreover, is as good as could be; and the acting, in every case, and almost throughout, is quite excellent. That clever actress, Miss Edith Goodall, made Liz a lovable person; Miss Moyna MacGill, as Hope, was most pleasing, and as the fiery garrulous grandfather, Mr. Reginald Bach, gave one of the best character studies London has had from him yet. It is pleasant to welcome Mr. Percy among new English dramatists, and to record a comedy likely to be much enjoyed.

LONDON, April 25 (Special Correspondence).—Although there is already a flourishing Academy of Dramatic Art—founded by Sir Herbert Tree—the committee of the Actors' Association are of opinion that another institution of the same kind is necessary in London. What this body have in view is the establishing of a "Central College of Theatrics," which is to serve as "an ideal portal of entry to the stage and screen"; and the syllabus is to embrace "every branch of art and craft appertaining to the theater."

Joseph Schildkraut is to be seen next season in "Feet Gt" to be produced by the Theater Guild.

## THEATRICAL

## NEW YORK

Times Sq. Theatre POP. MAT. THURSDAY 2:30 No seats higher than \$2. Adolph Kleuber's "MYSTERY OF MYSTERIES" EVE POST "The CHARLATAN" "IT REALLY GETS YOU" QUINN MARTIN "WORLD" SHOWS CAPTION: EVE WORLD

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE Until Saturday, June 3 GEO. T. HOOD Presents

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY LEO FEDOROFF, Director FRANK HOOD, Company Manager MERLE ARMITAGE, Business Manager IN GREAT RUSSIAN OPERAS

BIJOU Theatre, 46th St. Even, 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 GUTHRIE McCLINTIC, Presents THE DOVER ROAD A. A. MILNE'S Gay Comedy with Chas. Cherry 5TH MONTH

CASINO 49th St. 43rd St. 5th Ave. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30 JULIA SANDERSON "TANGERINE" HENRIET CORTHELL FRANK CROMBIE 12:30 WED. MAT. 2:30

AMBASSADOR 49th St. W. of 5th Ave. Even, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "BLOSSOM TIME" TENTH MONTH

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS HE WHO GETS SLAPPED 48th West of Bway. Slapped Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BOOTH West 45th St. Even, 8:30 MILNE'S NEW COMEDY—"TRUTH ABOUT BLAYDS" WITH O. P. HEGGIE and ALEXANDRA CARLISLE MOROSCO THEATRE W. 45th St. Even, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 THE BAT Keeps Standees on Ties of Their Ties

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St. BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in "PARTNERS AGAIN" new comedy

KNICKERBOCKER Eway 88 St. E. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 "Bulldog Drummond" "A Real Melodrama" with A. E. MATTHEWS

CORT West 48th St. Even, 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15 WALLACE and MARY EDDINGER NASH in "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"

Globe Theatre Eway & 48 St. Even, 8:15 "A BULLY GOODSHOW" says President Harding CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents "Good Morning Dearie" WITH A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE

SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42 St. TEL. BRYANT 6844. Even, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SIX CYLINDER LOVE A New Comedy by Wm. Anthony McGuire with ERNEST TRUOX

Music Box WEST 45TH STREET BRYANT 1470 Even, 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15 "Best musical show ever made in America."—N. Y. Globe. IRVING BERLIN'S "MUSIC BOX REVUE"

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Eway, 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 to \$2.50 E. D. WYNN THE PERFECT FOOL CHICAGO

GEO. M. COHAN'S Grand Opera House Chicago, Illinois. GEO. M. COHAN'S Comedians in "The O'Brien Girl" SEATS TRUOX.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Pilgrim Three

OUT again in the James (still some four miles wide), we felt that Nature had almost overcome the matter of supplying us with a waterway for our voyage. We should willingly have dispensed with a mile or so on either side of our houseboat.

And in navigating the broad stream what advantages we had over those early mariners upon the Sarah Constant, the Goodspeed, and the Discovery!

Their passage up this river was upon unknown waters through an unknown land. We knew just where we were, and where we were going. They even fancied that they might be upon an arm of the ocean that would lead through the new-found world and open a direct route to the South Sea and to the Indies. Our maps showed us that even this wide waterway was but a river; and that while it flowed some four hundred miles from its source beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, yet we could ascend it only about one hundred miles, as we should then come upon a line of falls and rapids that would prevent further navigation.

In the case of those early voyagers, savages lurked along the wooded shores and greater dangers lay in the unknown, treacherous currents and hidden bars of the stream itself. We should have to imagine all our savages; and there on the table in Gadabout's little cockpit, close to the man (or, quite as likely, the woman) at the wheel, lay charts that told the hidden features of the river highway.

Quaint old-time Sarah and her sister ships could not have sailed up this waterway very far before finding navigation difficult. Even small as they were, they must often have found scant water if the James of that time, like the James of today, had its top and bottom so close together every here and there.

One more straight reach of the river, one more sweeping bend, and we should come upon the site of that old village of James town. Still the tawny Powhatan, like many another proud savage, showed small sign of succumbing to civilization. There seemed scarce any mark of human habitation. The life of the people, where there were people, must have been back from the banks. The river itself was empty. Nowhere was there wealth of smoke or shimmer of sail. Just the wild beauty of the shores, the noble expanse of the stream, the cloudless blue of the summer sky, and Gadabout.

Yet, we were not seeing quite the James that the first English eyes beheld. For them the slopes and headlands were covered with far nobler forests and Nature wore her Maytime gown. Life and colour were every-

where. In the clear atmosphere of the Virginia spring, the woodland was a wealth of living green radiantly starred with flowers. What a Canaan those weary, storm-tossed colonists must have thought it all!

At last our houseboat came about the bend in the river and before us along the northern shore lay Jamestown Island, the site of old Jamestown. We could make out little yet but the low wooded shore and the wide opening that we knew was the mouth of Back River, the waterway that cuts off from the mainland that storied piece of soil. Now Gadabout's steering-wheel was counting spokes to starboard; she headed diagonally up the river toward the northern shore, and we were soon nearing the historic island.

So, here was where those three little ships that had been following at the respectful distance of three centuries, terminated their voyage; here was where that handful of colonists founded the first permanent English settlement in the New World; here was the cradle of our country.—Frank and Coriellie Hutchins, in "Virginia: The Old Dominion."

## Max Beerbohm to His Biographer

Villino Chiaro, Rapallo  
June 12, 1921

Dear Bohun Lynch.—The sky is very blue here this morning, as indeed it usually is, and your letter came like a bolt from it. After I had read the first two or three lines I instinctively sat down, somewhat blasted. I then read the whole letter manfully. And now I take up my pen. But I don't (it is a sign of the condition to which you've reduced me) know what to do with it. I don't quite know what to write. . . . Had you said you thought of writing a little book about me, I should have said simply "Don't!" But as you give me to understand that you intend to write a little book about me and have already been exhorting it, what shall I say? I know, at any rate, what I shan't say. I shan't say "Do!" I shan't offer you the slightest assistance—except of the purely negative and cautionary kind that now occurs to me. I won't supply you with any photograph of myself at any age, nor with any scrap of corrected MS, nor with any caricature of myself for a frontispiece (you yourself have done several brilliant caricatures of me, and I commend these to your notice), nor with any of the things you seem to think might be of interest. You must forage around for yourself. I won't even try to prevent you from using anything you may find, and eschew all responsibility whatsoever. I disclaim the horrid privilege of seeing proof-sheets. I won't read a single word till your book is published. . . . My gifts are small. I've used them very well and discreetly, never straining them; and the result is that I've made a charming little reputation. But that reputation is a frail plant. Don't over-attend to it, gadamer! Lynch! Don't drench and deluge it! The contents of a quite small water-logging can will be quite enough. This I take to be supererogatory counsel. I find much reassurance and comfort in your phrase, "A little book." Oh, keep it little!—in due proportion to its theme. Avoid such phrases as "It was at or about this time that the young Beerbohm," etc. My life (though to me it has been, and is, extremely interesting) is without a single point of general interest. Address yourself to my writings and drawings. And surtout pas de séie, even here! Be judicious. Make those reservations without which praise carries no weight. Don't, by dithyrambs, hasten the reaction of critics against me. Years ago, G. B. S., in a light-hearted moment, called me "the incomparable." Note that "incomparable" is not a compliment, but a term of abuse. Compare me as essayist (for instance) with other essayists. Point out how much less human I am than Lamb, how much less intellectual than Hazlitt, and what an ignoramus beside Bellow; and how Chesterton's light sprits and abundance shame me; and unbalanced G. S. Street must think me, and how coarse too; and how much lighter E. W. Lucas' touch is than mine; and so on, and so forth. Apply the comparative method to me also as caricaturist. Tend rather to underrate me—so that those who don't care for my work shall not be incensed, and those who do shall rally round me. . . . But I seem to be becoming guilty of just what I swore to avoid: I'm offering "positive" advice—and at such a length! Still, the advice is good; and the letter, tho' it will bore you in the reading, will save you trouble some day.

Some day, if your future novels are as beautifully done as your past ones (and if our civilization persists), you'll get a letter from a young man announcing that he is going to write a book about you; and then you will have to post him this very sacred, writing across it in blue pencil "Certainly, but please follow advice herein given" by your long-winded friend MAX Beerbohm.

—From preface to "Max Beerbohm in Perspective," by Bohun Lynch.

## Types of New England Fiction

It would be possible to make a picturesque, precious anthology of stories dealing with the types and humors of New England. Different writers would contribute different tones: Sarah Orne Jewett the tone of faded gentility brooding over its miniature possessions in decaying seaport towns or in idyllic villages a little further inland; Mary E. Wilkins Freeman the tone of a stern honesty trained in isolated farms and along high, exposed ridges where the wind seems to have gnarled the dispositions of men and women and has gnarled the apple trees and where human stubbornness perpetually crops out through a covering of kindness as if in imitation of those granite ledges which everywhere tend to break through the thin soil; Alice Brown the tone of a homely accuracy



"Woman Emptying a Jar," Said to Be a Hitherto Unpublished Drawing by Millet

touched with the fresh hues of a gently poetical temperament. More detailed in actuality than the stories of other sections, these New England plots do not fall so readily into formulas as do those of the South and West; and yet they have their formulas: how a stultic pride worthy of some supreme cause holds an elderly Yankee to a petty, obstinate course until grievous calamities ensue; how a rural wife neglected and overworked by her husband, rises in revolt against the treadmill of her dull tasks and starts him into comprehension and self-reflection; how the remnants of some once prosperous family put into the labor of keeping up appearances an amount of effort which, otherwise expended, might restore the family fortunes; how neighbors lock horns in the ruthless litigation which in New England corresponds to the vendetta of Kentucky and how they are reconciled eventually by sentiment in one guise or another; how a young girl—there are no Tom Joneses and few Hamlets in this womanly universe—grows up bright and sensitive as a flower and suffers from the hard, stiff fringes of a puritanical upbringing; how a narrow life, expressing itself in some act of pitiful surrender and yielding the deed under an even more pitiful inarticulateness.

The cities of New England have been almost passed over by the local colorists; Boston, the capital of the Puritans, has singularly to depend upon the older Holmes or the visiting Howells of Ohio for its reputation in fiction. Ever since Hawthorne, the romancers and novelists of his native province have taken, one may say to the fields, where they have worked under the hand of Rose Terry Cooke, who called her best collection of stories "Huckleberries" to emphasize what she thought a true resemblance between the crops and characters of New England—"hardy, sweet yet spicy, defying storms of heat or cold with calm persistence, clinging to a poor soil, barren pastures, gray and rocky hillside, yet drawing fruitful issues from scanty sources."

Alas that as time goes on the issues of such art seem less fruitful than once they seemed; that even Mrs. Freeman's "Pembroke," one of the best novels of its class, lacks form and structure and seems to encroach upon caricature in its study of the progress and consequences of Yankee pride. After a second generation of such stories Edith Wharton in "Ethan Frome" has surpassed all her native rivals in tragic power and distinction of language; Robert Frost has been able to distill the essence of all of them in three slender books of verse; Edwin Arlington Robinson in a few brief poems has created the wistful Tilbury Town and has endowed it with pathos at once more haunting and more lasting than that of any New England village chronicled in prose. . . . and local color of the orthodox tradition now persists in New England hardly anywhere except around Cape Cod, of which Joseph C. Lincoln is the dry, quaint, amusing laureate.—Carl Van Doren, in "Contemporary American Novelists."

Lord, with what courage and delight I do each thing.  
When thy least breath sustains my wing.  
I shine and move  
Like those above,  
And, with much gladness  
Quitting sadness,  
Make me fair days of every night.  
—Henry Vaughan.

IT IS the human side which touches me most in art, and if I could do that which I wish, or at least attempt it, I would never create anything which was not the result of an impression received through the appearance of Nature, either in landscape or figures. It is never the joyous side which presents itself to me. I do not know where it is, I have never seen it. The gladdest thing I know is the calm, the silence that one enjoys so deliciously, either in the forest or in the tiled fields, whether tillable or not. "You are seated under the trees experiencing all the well-being, all the tranquillity one can enjoy. You see coming forth from a little path a wretched form laden with fagots. The unexpected and always startling way in which that figure appears to you, carries you back at once to the sad condition of humanity, weeping."

So Millet puts into words the thought which lies back of all his work. It is all but impossible for us today to realize the tremendous furor which arose because he painted peasants. They were no more a fit subject for art than many a modern critic considers machinery. A fit subject for art. Some of the more angry even went to the extreme of believing that Millet was a rabid revolutionist—not only in art, but also in politics. Yet the artist himself said frankly that he failed to grasp the doctrines of socialism and that he did not even read political newspapers. He was a peasant, not interested in theories, but in life; "it is the human side which touches me most." Some say that today Millet is unpopular for the very reason that he was not interested in theories. His pictures express no revolt, they explain. He accepted toil, fourteen-hour-a-day toil, as inevitable and could only record that this brought about the "sad condition of humanity, weariness." Surely the fact that an artist has no social theory to expound is no adequate criticism of his work. In the first place such criticism takes no account of aesthetic values. In the second place it is in this case untrue. "Submissive himself to earth's unequal allotment of good and evil, of the rewards of labor, he pressed home with such crude verity the fact of this inequality, that men began to think more seriously thereof, and the redemption of society, the realization of human brotherhood, is being advanced today by his work, without his having sought or even dreamed of such a result." That is Charles Sprague Smith's interpretation of Millet's social significance. The aesthetic value of the work each man must feel for himself. If modern eyes have been dazzled by the high keyed color of our contemporaries (and I suspect that this has more to do with Millet's loss in popularity than one would at first think), that they cannot see the beauty of Millet's peasants, we, the moderns, are simply unfortunate. Those figures that Millet drew, simplified until they are all but symbolical, bent with hard work, seeming actually a part of the soil itself, are too poignant an expression of human life to lack beauty and power.

## At Ispahan

It is with something of surprise that one finds one of the stateliest bridges in the world in Ispahan—yet such the bridge of Ali Verdi Khan may well claim to be. Built by the general of Shah Abbas after whom it is named, it is no less than three hundred and eighty-eight yards long,

the width of the central roadway being ten yards. On either side there is a covered promenade two and a half feet wide in the thickness of the outer wall, while above is a platform or open promenade where in former days the Ispahanis took their airing in the cool of the day. The covered walk looks out both on to the river and on to the roadway through a series of ninety open niches on either side, while at intervals along their length are larger openings like small stone summer-houses where the passer-by may rest awhile. . . . Below this covered archway there is a vaulted passage running the full length of the bridge, thus giving a triple promenade to foot passengers. It is a charming vista as one walks along the centre of the roadway.

At the further end of the Ispahan side, beyond the ninety arches, on either hand, stands a great stone gateway behind which lies the famous Avenue of the Chehar Bagh, the principal roadway of Ispahan. On either side, framed in the arches, are fascinating glimpses of the river rushing beneath, the banks on either side shrouded with gay-colored chintzes spread in the sun to dry by the washwomen, who seem for ever busy at their task. Beyond another bridge spans the river, the banks on either side covered with a wealth of trees from which the tower-like pigeon houses stand out in picturesque array. Nearer at hand across the river rise the blue domes and golden minarets of the great city. . . . The bridge of Ali Verdi Khan is the only one that has retained its importance as a means of communication today. Crossing it from the Jilfa side and passing through the great gateway on the further bank, one emerges on the famous Chehar Bagh. It must once have been a magnificent avenue thirteen hundred and fifty yards long, leading direct to the royal palace which bordered on the Melid-i-Shah, the heart and centre of Ispahan. Down the centre of the roadway in former days ran a channel of water, falling in terraces, and collecting here and there in large shallow basins wherein fountains played. Besides the channel, on either side, was an avenue of trees and a paved footway for pedestrians. Beyond this again ran another avenue and a raised causeway for horses and vehicles against the flanking walls. Behind the walls lay the gardens and palaces of the king and his courtiers. Recent years have dealt hardly with the Chehar Bagh, but, shorn of half its glory as it is, it still forms a magnificent approach to the royal city.—F. Bradley-Birt, in "Through Persia from the Gulf to the Caspian."

## Lilacs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
High upon a hill I know,  
Half the world away,  
Round a cellar sunken, low,  
Lilacs bloom to-day.  
Long abandoned is the place,  
Gone the worn door sill;  
Faithful guardians of the spot,  
Lilacs linger still.

Those who set them have forgot,  
In some distant state.  
"We will watch," the lilacs say,  
"Come they soon or late."  
Many a sunny May has passed,  
Many a white December;  
Trysting still, the lilacs bloom,  
Heart, how they remember!  
—Frances C. Hamlet.

## A Persevering Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the man sick with the palsy was carried by his friends to Jesus, as related by Luke, they found a great crowd surrounding the Master. It is stated in the Scriptures, "And they sought means to bring him in, and to lay him before him." The narrative continues, showing that they went upon the housetop and let the afflicted one "down through the tiling with his couch," so that he lay before the feet of Jesus.

It is seen here that these people had faith, courage, and persistence. Either the sick man himself, or one of his friends, or all of them were convinced that they should not give up till they gained the good. Perhaps warnings had been uttered that it was no use to try; or they may have felt that it was foolish to continue. The arguments against the enterprise may have been many and of this tenor: You see it is impossible to gain entrance; the Master is too busy, he cannot see you; in all this crowd, the poor helpless one is at a disadvantage. These and many other remarks may have been uttered or thought. But "they sought means to bring him in." The idea to go upon the housetop may have seemed almost reckless. To get an invalid to such a place may have been difficult; and the lowering of him from thence, fraught with danger. Mortal sense may have whispered that it was all in vain; but "they sought means to bring him in." They persevered in the face of all obstacles. The man needed help. Help was at hand, and they would not falter till he had secured that help.

It is narrated that the Master, noting the man's faith, greeted him with these words, as related in Matthew: "Son, be of good cheer." Might it not be said that to every human heart needing good the comforting voice of divine Love may be heard, through the utterances of Christian Science, bidding it be of "good cheer"? There is hope, there is help, right here and now, for all who need healing or comfort. Christian Science, which is a demonstrable religion, does not say to the helplessly sick: You must be resigned; you must submit to suffering. Its message is, rather, that health is right, strength is possible, and complete healing may surely be known. Sometimes such a message seems somewhat vague, almost inaudible, in the tumult of mortal fear and suffering; but little by little it becomes clearer, and the sick one or his friends bestir themselves to seek aid. Then, the attitude of the man in the Scripture and his friends is a useful one. These people had faith that help was there; it was to be had; and they did not stop till they had done their part in obtaining it. They did not bring the man part of the way and then drop him. Neither did they turn back on

beholding the crowd; nor did they become faint in their efforts when the arguments of discouragement were heard. They "sought means to bring him in." The one seeking help in Christian Science might well pattern after them. There is help, there is healing, for every human need, be the trouble sickness, poverty, discord, sorrow, or any other of the dark clouds of mortal limitation; for Christian Science teaches that not one of them is God-ordained or God-supported, not one of them is rightly any part of the divine plan in the divine universe or for the divine, spiritual man, God's beloved child. So, when these faithless are brought and laid at the feet of Truth they are seen to be nonexistent. Good cheer is known, and ultimately complete healing is realized. But the human footsteps leading up to this result must necessarily have been taken. The seeker must not stop till he has done all that he can. Obedience, humility, gratitude, courage, steadfast seeking of the good, earnest expectancy of good, in the face of whatever discouragement may seem to appear,—these are the various stages by which the help is finally reached.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 426 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that she "finds the path less difficult when she has the high goal always before her thoughts, than when she counts her footsteps in endeavoring to reach it. When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress." Let the seeker after good profit by these words, and keep "the high goal always" before the thought. Christian Science teaches the all-power and the all-presence of God, good; also the perfection which must be the manifestation of that good. Contemplation of such things is certainly more helpful than to be continually looking at sickness and error. Lifting the thought to God, one gains a sense of hope, just as the face turned from the shadow no longer can be in the gloom. Through the study and practice of Christian Science, this hope grows into a stronger conviction that help can be had; and, as thought is gradually transformed, the body also expresses better conditions.

The student of Christian Science, as he knows and demonstrates good, is less and less subject to evil. It can be understood that from the moment the man sick with palsy started to seek the Saviour, he was approaching complete freedom, little by little. This is true of all who seek Truth with earnestness and perseverance.

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922

## EDITORIALS

**The Journalism That Destroys**

THE complications and clash of national policies, which, perhaps inevitably, are making difficult if not impossible the harmonious conclusion of the Genoa Conference, have been added to by wholly needless effort to create strife. It was nearly two weeks ago that Lloyd George, upon whom the greater part of the world rests its hope of effective action at Genoa, felt obliged to issue a public warning against belief in anything printed in the

so-called Northcliffe papers of England. That was an extraordinary statement for a public man to make, even though he were as certain of the personal hostility of the publications he attacked as Lloyd George must have been. It is by no means sure that the first reaction of the public mind to such an utterance on the part of the Premier was not one of hostility. It seemed that to use the great power conferred upon him, both by his exalted office and by the position of world-wide influence which he was holding, merely to discredit a newspaper, or group of newspapers, was not in accord with the dignity of his position.

But it now appears that the only really jarring note, the only attribution of undiplomatic and irascible utterances on the part of the leader in the Conference has, in fact, come from the foremost of the Northcliffe papers, the London Times. That paper has asserted, over the signature of its responsible editor, Mr. Stead, that the British Premier, in a fit of rage, actually threatened France, in the person of its representative, M. Barthou, with the end of the Entente, a new grouping of the powers and the formation of new friendships, from which France would be excluded. This assertion Mr. George declares to be "pure invention, the ravings of a person who was not responsible, and whose only desire was to wreck the Conference." The story is also denied by M. Barthou, who must have been the other party to the conversation, its authenticity is controverted by the stenographic minutes taken by English and French secretaries who were present at the meetings, and it has been denied by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, and by the Lord Chamberlain, who was mentioned in the report in The Times.

This seems to be a somewhat exaggerated example of the operation of that new type of journalism which likes to describe itself as journalism that does things rather than merely reporting them. The thing done in this instance, or tried to be done, was the destruction of all hope of effective action for the maintenance of international good will at Genoa. It was an effort to widen the breach between France and England by the introduction of personal threats which, coming from the British Premier, could not fail to be in the highest degree offensive to the French Nation. It is a sort of discreditable action, easily taken and difficult to undo. Indeed, it may be said that up to the present time the Northcliffe papers have manifested no inclination to withdraw their assertion, or to substantiate it by anything other than the mere word of their editor.

As a stroke at international harmony, at a period in the world's history when such harmony is vitally necessary if Europe is to be restored to any sort of condition of peace and prosperity, this journalistic achievement stands without parallel. The responsibility resting upon the shoulders of anyone attempting such a crime is a heavy one. The world has looked to Genoa to carry on the good work begun at Washington. The best equipped observers have perhaps not been certain that this Conference could do more than advance one step further along the pathway of peace and renewed prosperity, but all have desired that that step should be taken. It has been hoped that the closing days of this gathering, however little of actual accomplishment they might show, would at least leave the participants therein a little further on the upward path, and offer promise of a new conference to be held in the immediate future, to the end that that advance might be continued. The only way of defeating this hope would be to arouse personal and national hatreds at the last moment. It appears to have been the effort, partially successful, of the Northcliffe press to accomplish this unworthy end.

ANALYZED by whatever method one may see fit to apply, it must appear that virtually every recent effort to amend or revise the immigration

### Nationalism and Americanization

laws of the United States is, consciously or unconsciously, along a line which, if followed, will eventuate in a closer and more discriminative process of selection at the point of embarkation. The melting pot as an appliance of the alchemist by which the dross of civilization may be transmuted into the somewhat purer substances which are supposed to furnish the basis of American citizenship and American nationalism, has not always proved its infallibility. This was shown with surprising conclusiveness early in the recent war. It had been suspected for some years before.

The growing conclusion seems to be that no alien immigrant can be "Americanized" against his will. The term itself possibly can no longer go unchallenged. By what processes are love and loyalty taught? Is there, after all, any method, subtle or coercive, by which the ignorant and the vicious can be persuaded, unconvinced, to yield either fealty or devotion? No one should seek to condemn the efforts which have been made to apply such methods. The need has appeared to be great because of the unwise policies which have been dictated to and adopted by the national lawmakers of the United States governing the admission of aliens of questionable

fitness and antecedents. The mass has been too great, the dross too heavy. The demand of the American employers for cheap labor has been supplied, but the tendency has been, gradually but not imperceptibly, to attack the foundations of American nationalism. There is no need to deny this or to seek to minimize its effects. No large city of the United States, east or west, north or south, but has reflected the results of this selfish policy, and in no small degree the influences have been apparent in national and state legislation.

But even a reversal of this policy will not mean the closing of the gates to those who are in sympathy with American institutions and American ideals. It is vain to insist that the ignorant are the most plastic and that they can be best modeled into the easily adaptable citizen. The difficulty is that the ignorant fall a prey to the vicious quite as readily as they learn the lessons of loyalty and service. Thus it is that in legislation now proposed in Congress it is sought to establish a required educational standard by which the fitness or unfitness of the candidate for entry, as well as of the candidate for citizenship, may be established. By this process it may be that henceforth the work of the schools of Americanization will not be so much along the line of creating a desire to learn what American ideals are, as in teaching the basis of those ideals.

A STATEMENT made recently by L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, that there is no likelihood of the

### Local Option in the Provinces

Province of Quebec enacting prohibition, in view of the fact that the present liquor law "reflects the opinion on the subject of the great mass of the people of this part of the Dominion," is one which, fortunately, it is not necessary to take too seriously. The prohibition sentiment of the world is growing with such rapidity that any present-day liquor opinion is likely to be changed almost overnight to its opposite. Because it is of far-reaching significance, however, more than passing consideration should be paid to the main argument put forward by Mr. Taschereau in favor of the law, to which, as he urged, the Anglican Synod of Montreal had recently subscribed its approval to the extent of going on record as wishing to give it a fair trial.

This point the Premier made bluntly but emphatically, stating that the law was a good law and "good business." Moreover, he supported this opinion by the explanation that Quebec made about \$4,000,000 last year out of the "business," and that the federal authorities had made an additional \$8,000,000 on the same liquor, or a total of \$12,000,000 out of the liquor sales in the Province of Quebec.

The law in question, the Quebec Liquor Law as it is called, went into force on May 1, 1921, the traffic then going under the absolute control of a commission of five appointed by the Provincial Government.

Mr. Taschereau explained further that municipal autonomy was absolutely recognized, amplifying this statement with the interesting comment that a great majority of the smallest municipalities have decided in favor of prohibition. "But," he said, "the people of Quebec want to be able to get what they want from the big cities."

Once more, then, it is the old-time question of revenue against morality. Shall the prisons, asylums for the insane, and the reformatories remain a burden and a constant drain on the treasuries of the world while the people make believe that they are enjoying individual freedom, or shall the issue be faced and the truth be recognized that there is no freedom in unmoral conditions? The fact that the smaller municipalities have decided in favor of prohibition shows the true sentiment of the people more surely than any vote in the cities, where countless influences are at work to becloud the issue and prevent the true condition of opinion from being registered, and unless the signs of the times, which are unmistakable to any clear-visioned observer, fail, Mr. Taschereau is going to find that his opinion that the law is what the people of Quebec want will be proved a mistake in the not very distant future.

AFTER an extended discussion in and out of the United States Congress of the proposal that duties on

foreign merchandise should be levied on the basis of values of comparable goods sold in American markets, instead of on the actual cost in the countries where purchased, what is known as the "American valuation plan" was incorporated in the Fordney Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives. The Senate Committee on Finance struck out this provision, and restored the existing method of valuations. Senator McCumber asserts that there is not the slightest possibility that the Senate will recede from its position, despite Representative Fordney's statement that if American valuations were not restored to the bill Congress would be in session until snow flies.

In Senator McCumber's repudiation of the Fordney valuation plan he failed to refer to the fact that while American valuation was rudely thrown out of the front door by a vote of more than two to one in the Finance Committee, it was brought in again through a back door in the form of an addition to the administrative provisions of the bill as reported to the Senate. Section 315-b provides that the President shall have power in certain cases, when changed costs of production in foreign countries indicate that tariff rates under the present valuation system are too low to furnish adequate protection, to put the American valuation plan into effect. As there is always a possibility that, owing to new inventions or increased efficiency of labor in one or more countries, the price of some articles may be so reduced as to make even the high rates of the Fordney-McCumber schedules appear too low, it is quite probable that the President might at an early day find occasion to adopt the new method of valuation.

Notwithstanding the widespread discussion of "Amer-

ican valuation," there would seem to be considerable misunderstanding as to the meaning and effect of the proposed basis of taxable values. The protected manufacturers who favor it claim that it is necessary on account of the depreciated currencies of many countries, but it has been shown that this difficulty can be met by a practicable method of equalizing the depreciation of currencies by converting them into their American equivalents.

Even Mr. Fordney himself does not appear to understand the nature of the plan he advocates, as he states in a recent letter that "it (American valuation) really has nothing to do with duties paid. These are determined entirely by the rates levied." The facts are that if the rates are applied to the valuation in American markets of the same kind of goods, the amount of duties paid must necessarily be higher than if the rates were based on the foreign valuation. That this is true was shown by the action of the Senate Finance Committee in materially increasing the rates of duty in many important schedules, on the ground that, having abandoned American valuation, it had become necessary to increase the duties in order to give sufficient protection.

The chief objection made to the American valuation plan, however, is not the increased duties that will be paid under it, but the obstacles that it will put in the channels of international trade. As has been pointed out by the leading merchants of the United States, it will be impossible for the dealers in imported goods to make contracts for future deliveries when they cannot know in advance just what the tariff duties are to be. It is the custom in many foreign industries to make contracts a year before the goods are to be shipped. As prices in American markets are constantly changing, the importer cannot tell what his merchandise will cost, with the result of making legitimate business largely a matter of speculation. A law that creates confusion and uncertainty throughout one-half of American commerce with foreign nations would not seem to be more desirable if put into effect by the President than if directly enacted by Congress.

A SKEPTICAL though not a really unsympathetic public looks on interestedly and with a suspicion of

amusement while those who have elected themselves purveyors to the people, the self-appointed dispensers and directors of what have been regarded as the chief diversions and amusements of the people, hasten to set their several houses in order. The public does not ask inquisitively just what has induced this activity on the part of the managers of these industries, or enterprises, or whatever they may be called. There no doubt has been a conviction, shared by the people generally, that something was wrong somewhere, but the tendency has been, apparently, to allow matters to right themselves, if such a thing were possible, otherwise to permit the inevitable consequences to follow. Aside from the more or less ineffective efforts toward the establishment of a system of public censorship, first of motion pictures and then of the playhouses, the inclination seems to have been to allow those responsible for the policies of those industries to work out their own problems.

But there is a supposed law, familiarly referred to as the law of self-preservation, which seems to assert itself in almost every walk of life. Following the disclosures, a year or two ago, of admitted corruption and bribery in baseball circles, voluntary action was taken by those in authority in the leagues to make a repetition of such practices impossible. Within recent weeks a like voluntary dictatorship has been established over the industry by the producers and distributors of motion pictures in the United States. And now comes the announcement that similar action is being seriously considered by the leaders in the theatrical producing industry.

It is worthy of consideration that the decision of the managers of these organizations, whose existence and prosperity depend upon their ability to please the public and to enjoy a generous measure of confidence and respect, is to adopt a self-imposed regulation, presumably effective, which they would have resented and opposed if placed upon them by legislative enactment. They evidently have realized that their future success, if not their very existence, depends upon their sincere willingness to meet a reasonable public specification. The interesting development will be the success or failure of their method.

The attitude of the proprietors and responsible managers of these purveying industries seems to strengthen the argument of those who have contended that the public, after all has been said and done, is its own sufficient and effective censor. It can get what it demands in the way of entertainment and amusement, apparently, and the awakened managers seem to have been convinced of this fact. Nothing is more certain than that no offering which the public refuses to approve can succeed. The proprietors of the "big league" baseball organizations learned this just in time to avert a calamity. The directors of collegiate and intercollegiate sports are learning it. The motion picture producers almost overlooked the important consideration, and now the theatrical managers come forward with the ingenuously of those who have made a startling discovery. The public ascribes to itself no dazzling perspicacity. It slept a long time on its rights.

AN ASTONISHING revelation as to what may interest the American public is furnished by the free exhibit of flowers and ferns native to Massachusetts in Horticultural Hall, Boston. This exhibition last week broke all records of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for attendance. More than 32,000 persons visited the show in the first four days in which it was open to the public, 12,751 going there on Saturday alone. Just wild flowers and ferns! Yet they drew this great throng of city folk! And still there are persons who insist that it is impossible to stir the public with anything that is not sensational or a bit unwholesome!

THE drama in Italy has not yet fully recovered from the yoke imposed upon it by the years of war. As a natural consequence, the theater there is fed almost exclusively by foreign playwrights, while the native-born author languishes in something very like neglect. Indeed, throughout Italy the pabulum served up to audiences consists of little but repertoire from France, Germany and England, and the changes are rung upon Bataille and Sardou, Schnitzler and Sudermann, and Galsworthy and Shaw. Even where musical comedy is concerned, the natural home of mirth and melody has to depend on the output of Austria.

Yet the hands of the Italian playwrights have not lost their cunning. On the contrary, they are turning out just as good work as ever. The upheaval of war has not robbed Marco Praga or Sem Benelli of any jot or tittle of their old skill, and others have arisen to carry on the torch. But they can scarcely get a hearing, for the managers—save in a few instances—persistently cold-shoulder them. The result is something very like an impoverishment of the native stage. A marked effect of this attitude is to be seen just now in the closing of Milan's most important playhouse, and at a time when, under normal conditions, it would be packed from floor to ceiling. Much the same is also the case in Rome, Venice, Naples and Florence.

Theatrical managers in Italy possessed of any real breadth of vision, or able to judge a play by any standard but that of the amount of money it will bring into their coffers, can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. This being the case, the outlook for the dramatist who takes his work seriously is not very hopeful. All the same, a spirited effort is being made in certain directions to further the efforts of local authors, and especially such of them as belong to the newer school.

It is thus pleasant to record that a helping hand has recently been extended to the younger generation by an actress of no less accomplishment than Eleonora Duse. Some little time ago she received the script of a play that struck her as being, happily, devoid of artificiality, and as the work of an author who wrote from conviction and not from convention. The author was unknown, and his plot had faults of technique. But Eleonora Duse saw its possibilities, and generously decided to undertake the heavy risk of producing a new drama by a new writer at the Teatro Costanzi in Rome, "Cosi Sia," by Tommaso Gallafati Scotti.

Thanks to the really magnificent art of Duse, as the mother who lives and loves and loses, the play, despite its obvious shortcomings, was carried through for a few performances. She did service in mounting it, for (and with all its minor blemishes) it is incomparably above the trivial nonsense with which so much of the Italian stage is occupied at the present moment.

## Editorial Notes

PRESIDENT MASARYK of Tzecho-Slovakia, who organized a Nation and was elected its first President, while thousands of miles away from it, and while it was in the very center of the World War's maelstrom, has just given another example of his practical idealism and wise foresight. He is furnishing the funds for a walking tour of the world this summer by students of Prague University. In the group are two Tzechs, a Serbian, a Bulgarian, and a Russian. President Masaryk and several public men who are aiding in the financial part of the enterprise believe that this tour will furnish important and interesting data on the political, economic and social conditions of the countries visited. After walking through Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, the students will go to Constantinople, and then to China and Japan. Thence passage will be taken to San Francisco and the leading cities of the United States to be visited on foot. Prague University will publish a report of the expedition. President Masaryk knows the folly of national isolation and the value of learning something about other nations besides his own.

MANY of the older London clubs, at one time so particular to keep their membership within definite limits, are now complaining of lack of support. Evidently conditions following the Napoleonic War, which saw the beginning of a number of new clubs, have not been reproduced in the present post-war period. As the officers of 1815 retired into a leisurely existence on half-pay, they needed some resort where they might find congenial companionship, moderate-priced meals, cozy armchairs and the daily papers with full parliamentary reports. It was not the rollicking club life that began in the days when Beaumont, Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and Shakespeare exchanged wit and wisdom around the table at the Mermaid; though it became an important factor in the social life of Great Britain. But men freed from the recent war feel less inclined for the armchair and parliamentary reports. If they seek club life at all, it is, no doubt, in some more cheerful place than the gloomy, somnolent atmosphere that still pervades many of these venerable institutions.

THE Select Committee on Estimates appointed by the British Government has some severe remarks to make in its first report on the salary of £3000 a year enjoyed by Sir David Shackleton as Chief Labor Adviser. Twelve years ago Mr. David, as he then was, was a Labor leader; then he went to the Home Office as Labor Adviser at £500 per annum. As the years rolled on the British Government grew more bureaucratic; Sir David's office changed and changed about; the salary was raised and war bonuses were added to it until he was receiving £3000 a year with £500 bonus. The bonus went six months ago; the £3000 remains, and is the amount on which a life pension will be arranged. Thirty years ago John Burns said that no man was worth more than £500 a year. Some of Sir David's old colleagues who are still in the Labor movement hold that opinion yet.